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Sketches concerning
Danielson, Conn

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SKETCHES CONCERNING DANIELSON, CONN.

CHAPTER I.

OLDEST DATES OF THE BOROUGH

THE destruction of the Pequot tribe of Indians by the Colonial troops of southern New England in 1637 opened the way for an unmolested occupation by the whites of the lands they had claimed. The Indians whom the English settlers found dwelling in the New England states were quite generally of a stock called Algonquian. But the offending Pequots were of an alien stock akin to the Mohawks and are said to have migrated into southeastern Connecticut by way of Long Island from along the Hudson river sometime in the sixteenth century. In course of time they brought under their sway the Nipmuck clans who dwelt in stations or wigwam villages along the rivers of eastern Connecticut. About the head of the river Thames there were once located the Mohegans, a clan who, in their time, had been kin to the Pequots, but owing to some cause or other they had separated or revolted from the parent tribe. There must have been some enmity between the two tribes since the Mohegans assisted the whites in destroying the Pequots. After the Pequots had been destroyed, the Nipmuck river bands, having no chieftains of their own, were ruled over by Mohegan and Narragansett sachems.

In the middle of the seventeenth century a clan of the Nipmucks called Quinebaugs from the name of the river along which they dwelt, occupied a station within what is now the limits of the southern part of the borough of Danielson. They had a fortified place on the low hill across the river from where the large stone-built Quinebaug mill now stands, and probably on or near the ground where some mill tenements belonging to the company are located and reached by a foot bridge. The fort consisted of palings four or five feet in height, eleven rods fifteen inches in circumference, and it is stated that four families occupied the enclosure, probably those of the chief men of this Nipmuck village. This Indian fort is also stated to have been located thirty or forty rods southeast from a "great falls" in the river. The locality surrounding the fort was called Acquinnuk and the whole body of Indians then residing there had the advantage of the Cold spring at the foot of the hill, and the shad and salmon fishery, for before the river came to be obstructed by mill-dams these fish ran up stream from the sea each spring in large numbers. In colonial times the falls mentioned were more pronounced than now, not then having been worn down to the condition of mere rapids as in present times.

In 1646 John Winthrop, son of the elder John Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay Colony, settled on the site of New London and built a saw-mill there, having in mind the procuring of logs, if need be, from the region of the Quinebaug and Shetucket rivers, by felling the trees and floating the logs down the streams. To that end Winthrop and several other white men with him

made a journey of some forty miles up to Acquinnuk to confer with James, otherwise called Hyema and Allumps, sachem over the Quinebaug clan of Indians. There were also there at that time Massashowitt, a brother of James, also among the chief men ruling there Aguntus, Pumquanon, Moas and Masitiarno, the last named a brother of Aguntus. These were renegade Narragansets who had left their own country to rule over the timid Quinebaugs who constituted the bulk of the population of Acquinnuk. In consideration of presents made to Hyema, that chief conveyed to John Winthrop by a deed which was drawn up a large tract of territory called the Quinebaug Country, which comprised substantially what is now the south part of Killingly, and the towns of Brooklyn, Plainfield and Canterbury. While the transaction was in progress, Aguntus, in presence of Winthrop and the other white men, made Hyema pull off a coat that had been given him on this occasion by Winthrop, declaring that they, being Narragansets, had no right to convey to white men any Nipmuck territory. Some presents made personally to Aguntus caused this would-be honest Indian to change his mind in regard to affixing his mark to the deed when signed. After a sort of preamble specifying reasons for making this land grant, the most important portion of the deed which attempts to define its boundaries, reads as follows:

"I the said James, do of mine own free and voluntary will and motion, give, grant, bargain and sell to Mr. John Winthrop, of Pequot, all my land at Pautuxett,* upon the river that runneth from Quinebaug and runneth down towards

* Any falls; in this instance Quinebaug Falls.

Indian and towards the plantation of Pequot unto the sea; the bounds thereof to be from the present plot of the Indians planting-ground at Quinebaug, where James, his fort is, on a hill at the said Pautuxett, and so down towards Shautuxett* so farr as the right of the said James doth reach or any of his men; so farr on both sides the river as ye right of ye said James doth [reach] or any of his men, with all the swamps of cedar, pine, spruce or any other timber and wood whatever together with them to the said John Winthrop and his heirs."

This deed granting to John Winthrop and his heirs after him was dated November 2, 1655 and is the first and oldest record of the transfer of land pertaining to Windham County, and is the oldest definite date that concerns the site of the borough of Danielson or its vicinity of which local history informs us. The deed in question was witnessed by the parties who came with Winthrop and agreed to by the several Indians who have been referred to by name. For interpreter between the parties use was made of a surviving Pequot. Winthrop was chosen governor of the Connecticut colony in 1657. In October, 1671, he secured from the General Court a confirmation of his purchase of the Quinebaug Country and was allowed the right to establish a plantation on the tract, yet owing to various causes no general settlement was attempted for about forty years and not during his life time.

According to Indian tradition and therefore without any definite date, Acquiank was the scene of a battle between Nipmucks and a war party of Narragansets which is said to have taken place along the head of

* The country along Shetucket river.

the slackwater part of the river, or opposite the large weaving-room of the Quinebaug mills, the warring parties fighting from both sides of the stream. The battle, originating from a quarrel over a lamprey eel feast, probably occurred before Winthrop's visit to Acquiunk, since it was related as a Nipmuck tradition to the early settlers of Killingly. According to the legend, which has often been related in print, a party of Nipmucks dwelling at Acquiunk were invited by Narragansets to visit the sea-shore and partake of the fare that their location afforded. Having done so and being pleased with their reception, the Nipmucks invited their hosts to visit them at their own abode. At a set time a party of them came up to Acquiunk. The Nipmucks there now provided a feast of lamprey eels to which their visitors objected, both in regard to the fare and manner of cooking. A quarrel ensued in which taunts led to blows and then the Nipmucks seized their arms and massacred the Narragansets who were unarmed, excepting two who escaped and carried the direful news to the sea-shore. The Narragansets at once organized a war party to avenge their fallen countrymen. Expecting this, the Nipmucks entrenched themselves on the east bank of the river while the Narragansets came up stream on the west side. Whether the contestants possessed any firearms or not, or merely used bows and arrows, the tradition does not inform us, but in the three days' desultory fighting that ensued a number were killed on both sides, after which the invading war band retired, it may possibly have been owing to the exhaustion of whatever provisions they may have taken with them for their march and absence from their own haunts.

There are a few more items pertaining to the neighborhood under discussion that may be mentioned in the present connection. For instance, where was the Indian planting-ground mentioned in the deed that Winthrop obtained from Hyems and the other ruling men? It was evidently not far from the stockade or fort then existing there, and presumably occupied some portion of the level ground in its immediate vicinity, possibly about where the Dyer street road passes southward. The Indians of New England raised corn, squashes, pumpkins and beans, perhaps other vegetables also, and while the corn was stored for winter in cairns, some use appears to have been made of vegetable cellars.

The burying-ground of Acquiunk can be located with greater assurance. This plot lay between Dyer street and the railroad, a few rods south of Franklin street. Some mounds there were dug into in the forties of the last century and bones, stone implements and trinkets were found in them. In the time of the Civil war and later the graves could still be seen there though in a disturbed condition.

The west bank of the river between the two mills forms a rock cliff twelve to twenty feet high or thereabout. In the highest part of the cliff the Indians had a fire-place somewhat difficult of access. Above the ground formed a low hill that gently sloped away towards the north, south and west and probably forested with oak. The fire-place was in a recess of the cliff and was presumably destroyed when the oldest portions of the Quinebaug mill were erected in the early fifties of last century, since a double flume for two iron wheels with vertical shafts was put in there built up

from the bed of the river close to the face of the cliff. There was a stretch of slackwater in the river that extended from the foot of the rapids to the first bend in the stream below the mills which is now obscured by the forming of the Dyer dam reservoir. The Indians probably used canoes to cross the river or in time of low water they could have waded the stream in the vicinity of the Cold spring.

Not very much is known concerning the aspect of Windham County while occupied by the Indians and found existent by its first settlers. There were more of marsh and swale than now where waters had been ponded back by muskrat and beaver and more or less later drained by generations of agriculturists; then by the middle of the last century and later the land had been denuded of perhaps two-thirds of its original amount of timber. In the woods there were tangles of vines, since there were then no swine and ranging cattle to eliminate such growths. Even the high lands, in especial the broad topped ridges, were more prolific of loose rock fragments strewn on the surface, for large amounts of it later came to be removed to form cellar walls and stone-built structures.* Miss Larned said

* The principal physical features of the county existed in preglacial times approximately the same as now, differences being of a minor character in comparison with the chief topographical features of the surface. There ensued four glaciations of Canada and the northern states and prior to these Glacial epochs the rock strata near the surface had become much seamed and disintegrated. Each successive ice sheet wrenched large masses of the ledge rock asunder, broke them in fragments and further comminuted portions of the debris while moving it southward. The rock fragments and boulders were dropped from the base of the last ice sheet or settled to the surface when this melted by its return to the northern hemisphere of a geological spring time.

in her History of Windham County: "The general features of the country were the same as at present—a broken, rock-strewn surface, with many lakes and rivers. Wild, craggy forests, miry swamps and sandy barrens were relieved by fertile valleys and pleasant openings. Large tracts of the best land were burned over by the Indians, and kept open to furnish pasture for deer. Game and fish abounded in wood, lake and river."

THE next definite date relative to the site of Danielson and vicinity is the year 1701, and pertains to the locality already discussed at length; but before mentioning the connecting circumstances which grew out of the Winthrop land grant, a proper understanding of the matter may be gained by a review of events in that part of the Connecticut colony to the end of that century or later. King Philip's war in 1675-6 was one of the causes that delayed the settlement of the Quinebaug Country. During this war colonial troops ranged up and down the Quinebaug valley repeatedly and it was probably then that the stockade and Indian village at Acquiunk was destroyed and the locality abandoned, since the Nipmucks and Narragansets as well as the Wampanoags, were almost totally destroyed, at least as tribes, on account of being involved in the war. Said a surviving Nipmuck, probably one of Elliot's "praying Indians" in service with the colonial troops, "I went to Connecticut about the captives there and found the English had destroyed those Indians, and when I came home we were also destroyed." In settling Indian troubles the early inhabitants of New England, it is well known, adopted no half way measures, and this has been ascribed to

their familiarity with the Old Testament. As further pertaining to this memorable war, tradition relates that Captain James Danielson, of Block Island, encamped for a night with his troops on the interval land between the rivers, and that being pleased with the aspect of the location, he told his men that it was in his mind to settle on the tract after the war had been finished. However that may have been, Capt. Danielson did not find it to come in his way to carry into effect any such intention until fully thirty years afterwards. In the meantime the land between the rivers to the extent of 1500 acres, went into the possession of Major James Fitch of Norwich, a notorious land-grabber of the latter part of that century. John Winthrop died while on a visit to Boston in 1676 and his right to the land grant of the Quinebaug Country was assumed by his two sons, Fitz-John and Wait Winthrop.

The colonial authorities usually acted upon the principle that Indian deeds were valid, though Sir Edmond Andross, during his brief time, being shown some of them, contemptuously remarked that Indian signatures attached to such documents were no better than the scratch of a bear's paw. The most of the region now comprised in Windham County was claimed by Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, on the ground that the country was a Pequot conquest, and that this tribe having been destroyed, the rulership reverted to himself as next of kin to the Pequots. The region in question not being occupied by the whites the claim was allowed to stand by the authorities.

But Uncas was sinking into his dotage and in 1680 the General Court provided that his son, Owaneco,

should assume control of all unoccupied lands claimed by Uncas, if any such he had, and empowered Owaneco to grant the same "to such gentlemen as he shall see cause." Under this order Owaneco assumed control of the land and granted tracts of it to several parties, but Major Fitch, who was the guardian of Owaneco for the colony, forestalled any further transactions of that kind by procuring from him a grant to all that was left. This later land grant of Owaneco ignored the prior claim of Winthrop to the Quinebaug Country and manifestly was in conflict with that grant. As matters now stood the door was open for legal wrangles between Fitch and the Winthrops whenever the land northward from Shetucket river should begin to be occupied by settlers.

A strip of territory between the Quinebaug river and the Rhode Island Colony was called the "border land." That portion of it north of the Winthrop claim did not chance to be included in any Indian grant and hence was left for the Connecticut Colony to dispose of. This was done by granting to different parties for civil and military services tracts of this domain, but much of it being a wild, wooded and unsurveyed wilderness, each grantee was left to choose his own allotment of acres from the whole not already patented to any other person. Major James Fitch Jr. was the son of a minister who was missionary to the Mohegan Indians. He served in the King Philip war and presumably saw at that time the interval land between the rivers. In 1690, having received an allotment of fifteen hundred acres for military services during the war, he chose and had patented the land just mentioned and was allowed possession of the

valley land on the east side of the Assawaga or Five-Mile river up to Whetstone brook.

The settlement of Plainfield and Canterbury about 1690 precipitated a legal wrangle between Major Fitch and the Winthrops that lasted sixteen years. Some of the settlers bought land of Fitch and some of Fitch, John and Wait Winthrop, apparently not understanding the status of affairs in regard to obtaining land titles that were clear and indisputable. Hence the settlers during these troubles were disquieted and at times harrassed by the minions of the chief litigants. Occasionally the inhabitants appealed to the General Court for some measure of relief, but since the litigants represented influential families that legislative body would do nothing that was effective towards bringing matters to a settlement.

Altho public matters were somewhat hindered, still some progress began to be made. About 1690 a bridle path began to be marked out northward from Plainfield through forest and glade which gradually developed into a passable road through the border land to where it intersected a road from the Woodstock settlements to Boston. Below the site of Danielson the road traversed Green Hollow just to the eastward of Quinebaug lake. In 1699 a number of Plainfield proprietors obtained from Fitch and Owaneco a tract of land in the south part of Killingly which was called the Owaneco Purchase, but many years passed before it was generally occupied.

In May, 1701, the Plainfield land embroilment still continuing, commissioners from the General Court met at Fitch's country-seat located on an island in the Quinebaug river, to investigate the validity of the

deed whereby Hyems conveyed to John Winthrop possession of the Quinebaug Country, the bounds of the same and whether or not the said Hyems was lawful sachem of the Quinebaugs at the time that the transaction took place. This visit of the commissioners must have been of deep concern to the settlers of Plainfield and Canterbury for surviving Indians were summoned from all quarters. Of the whites a large concourse of them were present, including Major Fitch and Wait Winthrop. His brother, Fitz John, was governor of Connecticut at that time having been chosen in 1698.

After an examination of the Indians a party of the settlers and Indians accompanied the commissioners up to Acquiunk where they were shown depressions in the ground which the Indians said had been vegetable cellars; also a plot of land which they stated had been the planting-ground mentioned in the Winthrop deed. Doubtless the party visited the near by Cold spring and they noted the fact that a river came in from the northeast and joined the Quinebaug a short distance above the spring. Then the party proceeded eastward to the top of a high hill or wooded ridge and thence, piloted by some of the Indians, southward a dozen miles and next west as far as the Nipmuck Path. These investigations and journeyings occupied four days and the commissioners concluded that the Winthrop claim comprised a tract of country twelve or thirteen miles square. A plat of the land included was made and a report filed with the General Court. There the matter rested for five years longer before a final settlement was reached that had the consent of the chief litigants concerned.

In 1699 Plainfield was accorded town privileges and Canterbury was also incorporated in 1703. The laying out of roads and building of churches now became more active than before. In 1708 Richard Adams, of Preston, made a large land purchase from Major Fitch comprising three thousand acres located next south of the larger and earlier purchase of John Blackwell of Boston, called Mortlake. The "Adams Tract" extended from the Quinebaug river to as much as a mile beyond Blackwells brook, was one and a half mile wide and its south bound came back to the river at the mouth of a streamlet called on old maps Beaver brook, a point some fifteen rods below the Dyer dam. The northeast corner of the tract came opposite the mouth of the Five Mile river.

In 1706 another commission visited Plainfield and took testimonies of whites and Indians as in the other inquiry. The committee now decided that owing to various specified reasons the deed given by Hyems, Massashowitt and Aguntus to John Winthrop in 1658 had not sufficient legal standing to override the later grant made by Owansco in 1680, and in favor of Major James Fitch Jr. The Winthrops were each assigned a thousand acres of land in Plainfield and Canterbury and thus this long-continued legal wrangle ended in a compromise. Fitz-John Winthrop died in 1707 and was succeeded by Gurdon Saltonstall.

The first James Danielson of Killingly was a native of Scotland, and in coming over to this country he located first on Block Island. Some years later he removed to Pomfret, but in 1707 he purchased of Major Fitch for 170 pounds the land which the latter party had acquired between the rivers. This was in

the time of the second French and Indian war (1702-1713) when some of the northern settlements of New England were attacked and those farther toward the south endangered, and there were also apprehensions that roving bands of Indians might be incited to rise, altho their power in southern New England had been thoroughly broken. Owing to this feeling of insecurity garrison houses were built at some points and bands of wood-rangers were organized. James Danielson, living remote from neighbors, built a garrison house near the southern end of his estate. This probably stood on the highest ground of the low ridge that slopes gently toward either river, now traversed by Maple street.

The falls and rapids of small sized streams in New England early began to be utilized in the settlements for saw- and grist-mills and occasionally for fulling-mills. Near the lower extremity of James Danielson's estate the Five Mile river flowed over an outcrop of gneiss (a variety of granite) and to the mouth of the river, a distance of a quarter of a mile, there is considerable descent to the stream. Miss Larned says in her "History of Windham County" and in reference to early Killingly, that "a grist-mill was set up by James Danielson and supplied such inhabitants as were remote from Woodstock"—where both a saw- and grist-mill had been in use from the early years of that settlement. The mill that James Danielson built appears to have been located at the southern termination of the granite ledge close to the dam of the Danielson Cotton Company and on the east bank of the river. For many years prior to the spring of 1866 an old carding-mill stood there and on its north side there

lay partially sunken in the ground a couple of granite mill-stones, at least three feet in diameter. They evidently were relics of a grist-mill that had stood upon the site of the old carding-mill. The settlement made by James Danielson between the rivers had its bearing on the history of Danielson, but physical and other factors bore important parts in influencing the growth of the place.

Killingly was incorporated a town in May, 1708. Sometime after the Civil war the question was raised by some writer in the Windham County Transcript as to what might have been the origin of the name given the township, but while it was almost taken for granted that the name was a corruption of some obscure place in England, no definite conclusion was reached in regard to it. In her history of the county Miss Larned stated that "at the suggestion of some unsuitable person the graceful Indian Aspinock was exchanged for barbarous Killingly." Aspinock is an aboriginal name supposed to have been restricted at first to Killingly Hill or Putnam Heights, but came to have a wider range so as to include the country from "the great falls" (Putnam) to Mashapaug pond or Alexanders lake. It was not until the first decade of the present century that the derivation of the name Killingly became in any wise clear. Search among the Connecticut colonial records developed the fact that Governor Saltonstall had some connection with naming towns in the colony incorporated while he was governor. He, himself, was born at Haverhill, Mass., but his ancestry were of Yorkshire, England, in which county the Saltonstalls owned a manor called Killanallie, near a town named Pontefract. These two places

suggested to Gov. Saltonstall names for two Windham County townships—Killingly and Pomfret—the English pronunciation of Pontefract being the same as the name Pomfret is spelled. Killingly, back in colonial times, was also spelled Kellingly.

In aboriginal and colonial times the junction of the Quinebaug and Five Mile rivers and vicinity, constituted a point from which to reckon boundaries, sometimes in a vague way as the Indians were accustomed to locate them. A line running west by north from the mouth of the Five Mile river and across Windham County, constituted the northern limit of the Mohegan claim of Uncas to a large part of the county. The locality, as we have seen, was the northern limit of Winthrop's land grant, and the same boundary was also the north limit of the Dwaasee Purchase that had been made by the Plainfield settlers for their sons when grown up. Again, a line projected due west from the mouth of Five Mile river so as to cross over Graymare hill in Brooklyn and still west some distance farther, formed the southern limit of John Blackwell's 5,750 acres of land which he purchased of James Fitch in 1686 and called Mortlake after the name of a village in Surrey, England. Then, when Richard Adams made his 8,000 acres of land purchase, this Mortlake line became his north boundary; and lastly, the estate of James Danielson extended no farther south than the specified point of reckoning.

CHAPTER II.

CONCERNING OTHER OLD DATES

HITHERTO we have discussed two dates that directly concern the southern part of the site of Danielson and mentioned both dates and land transactions that had some bearing upon the early history of the borough site. The first chapter, it is hoped, will form a sort of historical background to the sketches that follow, the most of which will concern affairs and events of the nineteenth century, but in the present chapter we shall discuss the dates, known or probable, of some buildings of eighteenth century origin that stood or still stand upon the actual town site, together with attendant circumstances and bits of local history.

In the middle part of the last century there stood in Westfield, even then a residential section of the Danielsonville of those years, an old colonial house owned, with barns and wagon shed, by Isaac Toucey Hutchins who had inherited the property from his father. There is extant prints of the old house made from a sketch drawn in 1845 by John A. Spalding who was hardly of high school age when he made the picture. This shows a dark looking old residence at the summit level of a slight rise of ground that sloped upward from the edge of the main village street. The body of the house was sufficiently high posted to admit of square chamber rooms above, and over these there appears to have been a low garret beneath the roof, lighted by a half-moon window in the gable end of

the house that was both toward the street and the east. That end of the house had a door in its center with a window between it and the corners on either side. Above there was a row of three windows equally spaced between corners and each other, the middle one being directly over the door. On the south side of the house there was a door and three windows, the door being near a corner farthest from the street, and above on that side the chambers were lighted by a row of four windows. Apparently a two-story addition joined the west end of the house, which, in its entirety, must have been of ample dimensions, also plain built and with no porch or balcony visible from the view point. Only one chimney each to the body of the house and its addition is shown in the drawing.

Three walks and a driveway are shown intersecting the gently sloping lawn, one of the walks leading from the westerly door of the house down to an old fashioned curbed well. There is only one outbuilding, apparently a buggy and woodshed combined, is included in the picture, but in regard to the old man and itself, this was the "old Hutchins house" familiar to the generation of before the Civil war. Back in the middle seventies, Mr. Hutchins, then in his old age, wrote some sketches for the Transcript, one of which concerned the history of the old house, as follows:—

REMINISCENCES OF A HOUSE

The house now owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph D. Hall situated on Hutchins street was once the west part of the house located on the same spot now occupied by the house of T. E. Graves, Esq., in Westfield village, Killingly. The east part of said old house is now Mr. Graves' barn. Mr. Hall's

House was purchased and removed to where it now stands some twenty years ago by Deacon Leonard Burgess. It was built by a Deacon Stearns, who removed here from Mansfield, in this state, and built the house about 180 years ago. The house was afterwards sold to Dr. Walton, who built the eastern half of the house. He lived in it during the Revolutionary War. Being a tory he was obliged to abscond to Canada at the close of the war.

He was an able physician—was very aristocratic and owned a number of slaves. The next owner and occupant was Dr. Fuller. He became wealthy by being a surgeon on board of a privateer during the Revolutionary War.

Both Dr. Walton and Dr. Fuller were Episcopalians. Dr. Fuller used to carry his cake and wine to church on the Sabbath—nearly the whole congregation partaking with him during the intermission. He bought his liquors by the hogshead—living otherwise in splendid style. He sold the house and farm to my father, Dr. Penuel Hutchins, about 90 years ago.

Dr. Fuller afterwards removed to Attleborough, Mass., where he became very poor and finally died upon the town. My father bought the farm and moved into the house about the year 1785 and lived in it 56 years, and practised in his profession 50 years. He died in the 80th year of his age. He had seven sons and four daughters—all born in the old house. Two of his sons were lawyers and two were doctors; both of them practiced in their profession in Brooklyn, Conn., and both died there.

The eleven children are all dead but two—a sister and myself. Daily family prayer was offered in the old house during nearly all the time of my living in it. May the practice always be continued in it as long as it shall be inhabited, is prayer of

ISAAC T. HUTCHINS,

In the 81st year of his age.

Killingly, September 15, 1876.

It will be observed that Mr. Hutchins, in speaking of numbers of years, made a considerable use of figures. His words relative to the date of the house, "about 180 years ago" deducted from the year 1876 when he wrote the sketch, carries one back approximately to the year 1696. There are a number of reasons why that date cannot be accepted as valid which we will enumerate before commenting further on the sketch just quoted in full and contained in a booklet of I. T. Hutchins' writings and elsewhere, later put in print.

1. The old date given, taken historically, is out of harmony with conditions existing in that part of the border land in the last decade of seventeenth century.
2. The first two changes in the ownership of the house cover a period too long to be probable.
3. The land upon which Deacon Stearn's house stood then belonged to Major James Fitch.
4. There is no record of any settlers locating in that part of Killingly during that decade.
5. There probably were no framed houses built in Killingly before 1720 or later.
6. The family name Stearns does not appear in the history of the town earlier than 1727.
7. The presumed date of Deacon Stearns coming to Killingly is mere tradition unsupported by any record.

Now the publisher of the present booklet is of the opinion that Mr. Hutchins was fairly accurate in what he actually wrote and that his oldest date was rendered erroneous by a typographical error made by a compositor. It is fairly certain that his manuscript really read "about 150 years ago" instead of "about 180 years ago." This would take us back to about 1726. If we accept the older approximate date we are landed amidst improbabilities which are not

consistent with other known facts of the period referred to; on the other hand, accepting the later deduced date as the true one, there is nothing in Mr. Hutchins' statements that is out of keeping with other known historical data.

Boaz Stearns appears as being first mentioned in Killingly history as one of a list of those who united with the church at Killingly Hill in 1727, which was during Rev. John Fisk's pastorate. In 1744 Boaz Stearns was concerned along with Samuel Danielson and many others in the Breakneck Hill church controversy. This controversy, which resulted in dividing both the parish and the society, was raised over a proposal to build a larger church, the inhabitants of the central part of Killingly deeming the old one on Killingly Hill too distant to suit their convenience, hence they desired a location farther south. Boaz Stearns was chosen a deacon of the new Breakneck Hill church May 9, 1745 and undoubtedly is the Deacon Stearns that Mr. Hutchins had in mind. Some old town meeting records were published in the Transcript in 1909. The name of Boaz Stearns occasionally appears in pre-Revolutionary times, and in 1766 he was chosen moderator of a meeting the first Tuesday of December, being mentioned as "Dea. Boaz Stearns." In 1773 the name "Wm. Walton" appears as allowed a bill, probably for medical services.

Dr. William Walton appears to have resided in Brooklyn before moving to Killingly. He was a friend of Godfrey Malbone and assisted him in building the Malbone church in 1771, which is still in existence and located 1½ mile east of Brooklyn village. In regard to the expulsion of Dr. Walton from Kil-

tingly, the History of Windham County says: "In the long controversy great bitterness had been engendered. The cruel treatment of patriot prisoners the brutal massacres at Wyoming and New London had excited intense resentments. Tories had shown greater barbarity than British or Hessians, and were regarded with peculiar hatred. The few avowed tories in Windham County were straightway driven out of it. No formal process of ejection was served upon them, but they were given to understand that they would be no longer tolerated. Dr. Walton of Killingly, had made himself especially obnoxious, concealing British officers in his house, and boasting of his influence with British commanders. Upon the news of the surrender of Cornwallis, he was visited by a large number of citizens who wished to send him off at once, but through the intercession of Col. Danielson he was allowed to wait for that great company of refugees who sought shelter in Nova Scotia." In a few cases, as where tories had not rendered themselves obnoxious to their neighbors, they were permitted to remain on their estates as was the case with Godfrey Halbone of Brooklyn, who died in 1785.

Dr. Penuel Hutchins died in 1841. During much of the life time of I. T. Hutchins he resided in a house at the intersection of Stearns and Main streets, the older Westfield schoolhouse occupying the other corner prior to 1848 when a new one was built not far from the old Hutchins house that has been the subject of this sketch. After the death of Dr. Hutchins the old house appears to have either remained empty at times, or to have been tenanted by transient families. Lyman Lamb, a man who had the contract along in

the middle thirties to drive the railroad tunnel located three or four miles above Norwich through a ridge and as said to have lost money on the job, lived in the house sometime in the next decade. When the West Killingly Academy opened in 1847, Marcus Lyon rented the old house so as to board some students.

The old Hutchins house probably stood in its entirety down to about 1857, when according to Mr. Hutchins' sketch a certain Deacon Burgess moved a part of it to Hutchins street. Whoever this Deacon Burgess may have been, he certainly never was any deacon of the Congregational Church, Adam B. Danielson and Warren Stearns filling the diaconate in his time. The Conant picture in the Public Library which was made in 1864, shows part the house still on the premises in that year, together with some barns. There was little on Hutchins street at the date of the painting; the Logee bakery at the Main street corner built in 1860; the new Westfield schoolhouse of 1848 up a gentle rise a few rods from the bakery and next to the premises of the old house; some shrubbery in three places, all on the south side, and lastly, a lone one-story-and-half house on the north side about midway between the bakery and the Mechanics street road. Mechanics street hardly extended beyond its Winter street intersection in Civil war time. Could the lone house have been the Deacon Burgess place? We find no other on the lane that could claim to be it.

In 1868 Joseph D. Bates built a mansion on the site of the old Hutchins house. T. E. Graves appears to have owned the property next; as to what others we lack information, except that in the next century Timothy E. Hopkine was a long time owner.

ANOTHER eighteenth century date which is somewhat uncertain, also pertains to a house in Danielson and in this case it is still in existence. No one in the borough, no matter how aged, can revert to a time when the "old red house" on Broad street was not in evidence where it still stands. About the year 1887 the house and farm to which it belonged, was bought by Stephen Rickard who later lived where the Church block now stands on Main street. Mr. Rickard had a daughter, a child in years when he bought the property, who was named Ludentia. When grown up, she married a certain James Burgess who lived on Academy street, but about 1854 the couple moved to Wisconsin, where Mr. Burgess died in 1898. In her old age Mrs. Burgess was living in Madison in that state and prior to her death in 1907, she stated that at the time her father bought the house in question it was accounted to have been eighty-one years old and that it had been built by a certain Captain Spalding.

The data given would carry back the erection of the house to about the year 1757, which the publisher of this work believes is much too early. The statement made by Mrs. Burgess evidently was a tradition in the Rickard family. At the time Mr. Rickard bought the old red house and farm, his daughter, Ludentia, was about ten years of age. Probably she had heard it remarked, not that the house was eighty-one years old at a certain time, but that it had been built in 'eighty-one ('81) which in the late thirties would have meant 1781. This confounding of the probable date of the house with its age might easily have occurred in the confused memory of a young person; besides,

the number, eighty-one, is one apt to be retained in memory, whatever its application might be.

Zadock Spalding,* one of the charter members of the Westfield Congregational Church when the society was reorganized in 1801, was the probable builder of the house in question and was living in it in the early part of last century. He was born in Killingly May 8, 1746; married Hannah Larned, February 16, 1775 and served as a private at times in the Revolutionary war. He died in 1817.

A connected legend may as well be disposed of here as evidently it is not authentic. This legend states that the house which Zadock Spalding built was torn down about 1830 and that the present old red house was built in its place. This statement is negatived by certain facts. J. L. Spalding was born in the Logee house in what was then Westfield village, in 1831. In 1875 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and spent the remainder of a long life in that city. Writing from there he once stated that from his earliest recollection of the dwelling it was spoken of as the "old red house;" further, that while living at a cottage then next north on the road and owned by Hezekiah L. Danielson, he was often within and without the old house and that it presented such a lack of repair that

* Besides the Zadock Spalding mentioned above there was another person in Killingly of the same name but of a different family branch. He was born in Killingly August 29, 1772; married first, October 24, 1793, Mary Cady by whom he had twelve children, seven boys and five girls. His first wife died November 25, 1823. Married second Ruth Hutchins of Thompson Jan. 19, 1825 by whom he had a daughter, making thirteen children in all. His second wife died May 24, 1848. He died in Thompson January 23, 1839.

only the poorest class of tenants would occupy it. That was in the early forties and a house built in 1830 or later would not likely have been alluded to as old nor been in such need of repair. The old house said to have been torn down about 1830 was probably one that had belonged to Solomon Sikes, a militia captain of the war of 1812 whose company helped in the defense of the Connecticut coast. In 1832 H. L. Danielson built a new house in place of the old one that still stands opposite the Killingly High School building on Broad street, and which during the last quarter of the last century was owned by Chas. S. Hawkins. Mr. Danielson built another house in the fifties on the site of the present High School building which was demolished when that was erected in 1906-7.

Mr. Rickard still owned the old red house as late as the middle fifties; how much longer we have no information. Sometime during his ownership of the house, probably back in the forties, he likely remodeled it over with more or less replacing of original materials by those that were new. Usually aged dwellings have undergone alterations within and without, including the building on of one or two additions.

We come now to the last of the several eighteenth century dwellings of which we have aimed to give some account. There stands on the west side of Maple street or opposite the brick mill a house that has sheltered at least five generations, to wit, the old Danielson homestead. There is no question in this instance in regard to the date of the house or identity of its builder. The body part of the house was built in 1786 by Col. William Danielson, a son of Samuel

Danielson, and a grandson of the first James Danielson of Killingly. Col. Danielson experienced some service in the war of the Revolution. Toward the close of the war he was taken sick and had to return home. Travel by horseback was the only means of returning at that time and Barnabas Davis also being from Killingly, was detailed to accompany and take care of him on the way. The war being near its close they were not obliged to return to military service.

The farm dwellings of the Danielsons were presumably located upon the interval land between the rivers. Whether any kind of abode or dwelling house was maintained near the southern extremity of the estate between the time of the garrison house and mill (p. 18) and the year 1786, we lack information, but the presence of a grist-mill in the vicinity and on the Five Mile river in James Danielson's time, and probably much later, would imply an abode there of some kind. The road between the rivers probably began as a cart path in James Danielson's time. The war being over some three years and the original estate having begun to be divided into smaller holdings, Colonel Danielson built his family residence near what had been the southern extremity of the original large farm and where both rivers were in view. Previously, we may suppose, he had resided farther northward where his grandfather had settled in 1707.

"Aunt Judith has lately had a delightful ramble over the old house, built in 1786, as is shown by the figures cut in one of the bricks of the hearth. These bricks were made on the premises and burned in the garden near by. They are from seven to eight inches square and look as if they might serve

future generations. The chimneys are immense, having fire-places with mantels reaching to the ceiling, though most of them are bricked up. In one, however, was a blazing wood fire, reflected brightly from brass andirons. In another room was one of the original open Franklin stoves; in still another a closed Franklin, giving the opportunity of comparing the successive changes in the way of heating.

"The main structure, facing the south, was built by Col. William Danielson, grandson of the first James, whose wife was Sarah Williams, from whom our D. A. R. is named. The location of the house was an ideal one. There were no mills, and the grounds sloped to the Quinebang and Five Mile rivers on either side. The windows were of small glass with inside wooden shutters. The floors are of very fine wide boards, though now carpeted. The nails and hinges are all of wrought iron. Some of the material was brought from Templeton, Mass., not being procurable nearer. The stairway must have been handsome for those times. In each room there was originally a 'summer-tree' which was a big timber running across the ceiling, giving the appearance of great strength as it was uncovered by plaster. The beams have been removed from some of the rooms and their places filled in with plaster."*

* In the earlier part of the present century a ladies' department was ran weekly for three full years in the Transcript edited by "Cousin Judith assisted by Aunt Judith," the latter person who was Mrs. C. H. N. Thomas, appearing to be the main prop supporting the department. The contents consisted of comments upon local affairs, literary odds and ends, etc., but liberally interspersed with old-time memories of different women, besides help from old papers, pamphlets and records. The sketch in part used above was printed in the issue of the Transcript for May 4, 1905. The Judiths began their department July 3, 1902 and closed it in the paper for July 6, 1905. "Aunt Judith" wrote but little anbssequent to 1905 but was still living, the publisher thinks, well along in the second decade of the century.

In 1809 a son of Col. William Danielson, called Gen. James Danielson, in association with other men that formed a stock company, built one of the cotton spinning-mills of that period which was started the next year. A store was also built in connection with the mill and placed in charge of Comfort and Ebenezer Tiffany, who were Rhode Island men and who a decade or more later built a small cotton-mill (dimensions 74 by 82 feet) on the Brooklyn side of the Quinebaug river. General Danielson was born in 1761 so that at the time he engaged in the cotton spinning business he was well along in middle life. The mill was located at the end of the low ridge between the rivers and a few rods south of the house. The power-loom was not in general use in this country until about 1820; hence the early cotton-mills merely spun cotton yarn which was sent out to be woven into cotton and mixed goods on the old-fashioned hand loom.

In connection with the building of the spinning-mill, a large two-story and attic part was added on to the north side of the older main part of the house. This addition was probably the first residence of the Tiffany brothers who had charge of the store, located close eastward from the house, for there was no Main street there then, though a bridge had been built in the vicinity and over the Quinebaug river in 1805. Others connected either with the store or the mills occupied this later built portion of the house down to Civil war times. So we infer that the Tiffany brothers were the first occupants of what then was the new part to the house. Comfort Tiffany was made a voter of Killingly in 1810 and presumably continued to occupy the addition to the house until he built a residence on

the Brooklyn side about 1820. It is a fair inference that the Danielson house was also the birthplace of Charles Lewis Tiffany, who was born in Danielsonville February 15, 1812. At the age of twelve he attended a private school in Westfield kept by I. T. Hutchins, and at fifteen he had charge of his father's store which stood on the site of the present Quinebaug store. He later attended the Plainfield Academy. He went to New York in 1837 and with John B. Young of Westfield as partner, opened a fancy goods and stationery store. This led to the founding of the noted Tiffany Jewelry firm. In 1841 Charles L. Tiffany married a sister of his partner, this lady being a daughter of Ebenezer Young. After living a prosperous life C. L. Tiffany died at his home in New York February 18, 1902, having just attained his 90th year.

With this digression called forth by a presumed reminiscence of the old Danielson house, we will again resume the general topic, that is, old-time or other historical notes connected with the old Danielson house and vicinity. Gen. James Danielson married Sarah Lord, of Abington, Conn., by whom he had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. The oldest son was named William; he was a graduate and later a tutor at Yale, but died early in life, July 12, 1819. Two of the sons died in infancy and another was drowned in the Quinebaug river at the age of seven years. The four sons who lived to become aged men were named in the order of their birth, James, born in 1795; Elisha, born in 1796; George, born in 1798; and Hezekiah, born in 1802. Gen. Danielson was one of the original members of the Westfield church, of which he was appointed a deacon in 1813.

It may be of some interest to raise the question in regard to what may have existed in the vicinity of the Danielson homestead so far into the century as the year 1820 and perhaps a little later. Near the close of last century, William Searls, of Brooklyn, published a sketch about carrying the mail horseback when a boy, for two or three years, between Brooklyn and Thompson, and in the early twenties. The mail trips were made once a week, his first stopping place after leaving Brooklyn, being a tavern at Killingly Center. Of the site of Danielson, he said: "Nearly all there was there at that time was the Danielson Company's store standing where the brick mill now stands and a small cotton factory opposite."

Mr. Searls did not attempt to specify everything that may have been in evidence there and probably too, his mind had become hazy on the subject. We read that "in August, 1807, James Danielson, Zadock and James Spalding asked liberty to build a dam on the Quinebaug between Brooklyn and Killingly" for a cotton spinning-mill, but when the dam was finally built, probably in the second decade of the century, it was only used to furnish fall to run a grist-mill which stood on the same site that the modern one does. Its dam was a low timber structure located about one hundred yards above the Quinebaug bridge. The Tiffany brothers located their mill dam below the bridge where the stone dam stands and that submerged the old grist-mill dam above. Thereafter, the grist-mill drew its water from the Tiffany mill pond. We may count on the grist-mill being in existence with a miller's house near by, when young Searls used to ride past the Danielson house. We further learn

that by the year 1818 power-looms had been introduced into the factory, for the several stories of those early built mills go to show that they were not designed to remain merely as spinning-mills. Looms implied more house room and a tenement nearer the river. Most of Gen. Danielson's residence may have been built at that time.

In 1811 two road projects came up for discussion in the town meetings of that year and the next, which concerned the site of Danielson. Eyan Malbone and others had petitioned for the laying out of a road to begin at or near the Danielson factory and run north-easterly to the old country road, thence presumably Mashentuck hill way to a road called the Connecticut and Rhode Island Turnpike, which road was owned by a company. The other proposed road was a short one, to run from the Danielson factory and intersect the country or Plainfield road near Solomon Sikes' house. In those days as well as in later times, the freemen or voters of Killingly were jealous in regard to saddling the town with needless expenses, hence the Malbone road project was vigorously opposed and fell through. Had it carried, say by 1815, it would have forestalled that part of Main street from the Five Mile river to Davis Park by a quarter of a century!

In regard to the other road, the voters agreed not to oppose it, but they rather wanted the factory company to build and maintain the bridge which the piece of road (now Cottage street) called for. The bridge was probably built and the roadway opened in 1812. There was a ford in the river near the stone-built mill at which teams could cross and this may have been in existence and used for crossing before there was any

bridge at the Main street crossing of the stream. In the warm months after the spring floods were over, planks were often used, laid single from one rock to another in river beds for the convenience of persons afoot in the absence of a footbridge. Probably a line of planks or boards were so used across the Five Mile river somewhere near the Danielson spinning-mill.

Gen. Danielson died October 23, 1827, and his land and manufacturing interests were bequeathed to his four surviving sons. James received a considerable tract of land adjoining the west bank of the Quinebaug river, which included the pasture lot above the store and bridge and the former Lillibridge farm; George received his mill interests and Elisha and Hezekiah other tracts of land on the Killingly side of the river. Elisha's inheritance included the old home place* on Maple street where he died October 6, 1866. He was commonly called Captain Elisha Danielson.

At this point we reach the last of several selected dates that pertain to early Danielson annals, the discussion of which also involves many items of local history. It would hardly be supposed that the date of the year wherein the church that stood for nearly

* Not long after the death of Elisha Danielson the continued existence of the old Danielson house seemed menaced for a while. When the foundations for the brick mill across the way were begun in the middle sixties, a project was afloat to discharge the water from its mill wheels west into the Quinebaug Company's mill pond and above both the bridge and their stone dam. The excavation of the tail-race would have involved the removal or destruction of the old house, but the Danielsons would not consent to this sacrifice, so the tail-race was carried southward under Main street and the water after passing through the mill wheels, discharged back into the Five Mile river.

sixty years in Westfield village as the predecessor of the present Congregational Church, was actually erected should have become obscured or rendered doubtful within the course of about forty-five years, and to an extent that local modern church historians have had to depend upon a traditional date for the commonly accepted one. All this is owing to the absence of any known written or printed record that either directly or indirectly specifies the year when this former house of worship in Westfield was really built. Not being thus authenticated the question of date is open to discussion.

As Thanksgiving Day of the year 1841 drew near, Rev. Roswell Whitmore who had been pastor of the church since 1813, set about preparing an historical sermon relative to the church society to be preached in the edifice itself. Naturally the date when the church building was erected would come in for some share of attention, but Rev. Whitmore does not appear to have investigated the matter very closely nor gotten any satisfactory help from any of his aged parishioners for he doubtfully fixed on the year 1798 as the one in which the church was built. There had but recently been two of the original male members of the church living, to wit, Dr. Penuel Hutchins and his brother, Col. Shubael Hutchins, but both of them had died earlier in the year than the composing of the sermon mentioned. Two of the original members who were women—the widow of Gen. Danielson and Mary Stearns—were living still and Mr. Whitmore may have obtained the date he used from one of them. Had he been able to have consulted at that time the records of a church over at South Killingly he would

have seen reason to have placed his conjectural date relative to the building of the church one year earlier. These records show that while the church was in existence betimes in 1798, apparently it had not been built as much as 1½ years earlier or thereabout.

As has been indicated the commonly accepted date—1796—for the erection of what was the first church on the site of Danielson, rests upon tradition, particularly one derived from Isaac T. Hutchins. Among his writings published late in life, was a brief autobiographical sketch of himself in which he made the statement that the year of his birth, which was 1796, was marked by two or three memorable occurrences, one of which was the erection of the old Westfield church. A side-tradition also has it that the frame of the church was raised on the day that Deacon Warren Stearns was born which was August 31, 1796. We do not lay much stress upon either of these traditions. Probably Rev. Whitmore never heard them mentioned. In regard to I. T. Hutchins, he could not know from personal knowledge whether his statement was wholly correct or not; he evidently believed some statement that he had been told, and that is merely second-hand testimony. As for Deacon Stearns the frame of the church likely was raised on the 31st of August of a certain year, but our belief is that what was the first anniversary of the birth of a child has been confounded with his natal day, an error that with the elapse of time might easily occur where a family tradition was concerned.

In 1876 the church society over in South Killingly observed its 150th anniversary and a number of articles were prepared for the occasion to be read and

printed later. One of these papers was an historical sketch written by Geo. W. Pike and based upon the records of that society. It appears that toward the close of the eighteenth century there was talk both in the South and Middle (later called Westfield) societies of building new churches. That in the South Society was becoming old and inadequate, while in the Middle Society or parish they had no minister and their former church building, moved from Breakneck Hill to Killingly Center, was used for the town house. But, as stated, there was talk of reviving the society and building upon another site.

From the historical sketch mentioned it may be learned that in the spring of 1797 the leading men residing in the middle parish endeavored to form an agreement or contract with the South Killingly society to the effect that if they would consent to erect a new church upon a site that would accommodate both parishes, they of the middle one would come there for worship, and would not attempt to organize or re-establish any church society in their own section. On May 19, 1797, the South Killingly society voted on the proposed measure and a majority opposed it. Then in July the society by vote declined to build any new church at that time.

Now on the supposition that the Westfield church was built in 1796 and therefore standing in the spring of 1797, the action of the leading men of the middle parish in trying at that time to negotiate with the other parish, seems unaccountable. Up to July 1797, the South Killingly church records read as if there was no meeting-house in the middle parish of which to take any account, and that is the view taken

by the publisher of these sketches. Taken collectively, the people of the middle parish were poor, few in number and rather widely scattered over the parish; on the other hand, the South Society were at that time influential in numbers and apparently puffed up with church pride; further, they were just emerging from Separateism under Rev. Israel Day, their minister. It would seem that when the leading men of the Middle Society realized that their proposal had been blocked, they appear to have been prompted to united and energetic action and gathering materials, were enabled to raise the frame of a church of their own by the last day of August, 1797.

But the self-sufficient church society in South Killingly was again heard from. Under date of August 16, 1798 the record reads: "The church this day heard and attended to a request sent to them by the proprietors of the new meeting-house in the Middle Society to have our pastor preach with them half the time. Answered in the negative."

If the church had already been standing two years when this request was tendered, why was it not made a year or more earlier? It looks like as though some of the interior work of the building had gone over the winter months into 1798, and this and other details having been finished, the request mentioned was put forward. The History of Windham County, vol. ii. pages 339 and 340 lend no countenance to the tradition that the old Westfield church was built in 1796.

CHAPTER III.

IN THE TIME OF THE OLD CHURCH

IN this chapter our aim will be to take a glance at old-time Westfield as this residential portion of the borough of Danielson existed during the period that its church, whose date has just been discussed, was in evidence there which we hold was from 1797 down to 1855. In the first place, the topic can be all the better understood by taking a brief review of the historical background that preceded the beginning of what was once called Westfield village.

When the General Court or Assembly of colonial Connecticut accorded a settlement township privileges it was specified or understood that within a reasonable time the settlers should build a church in case they had not already done so. In some cases several years passed before this was accomplished. One of their ideals of a township was a church building standing on a broad hill-top or elevated plateau. Altho Killingly was incorporatd in 1708, the first church edifice was not erected until 1714 on Killingly hill within the present town of Putnam. At that time Killingly included all of Putnam between Quinebaug river and the Rhode Island line, also the southern part of Thompson, being about nine miles in length and from about five to seven miles in width.

Rev. John Fisk of Braintree, Mass., settled in Killingly about the year 1711, but no church building having been erected, he preached in houses and altho not so recorded he possibly may occasionally have

held open air services in warm weather. Not being as yet an ordained minister, he had no authority to administer the sacraments or baptise new born children, but other clergymen who had been regularly ordained sometimes visited the settlement from other towns and performed these services. In 1711 the town allotted to Mr. Fisk 350 acres of land.

A church building of small dimensions was erected in 1714, the lumber used in building it, where not of hewn materials, probably being hauled from Woodstock, since there was no saw-mill in Killingly until several years later. After the customary fasting and prayer of those times when about to embody in church estate, a society was organized October 19, 1715 which began with eleven members. There were all men, their wives not being at first admitted as proprietary members. Among the men was the first James Danielson, who with Sarah, his wife, hitherto had belonged to the church society in Woodstock. Being now an ordained minister Mr. Fisk's congregation began to increase in number year by year and the church at Killingly Hill entered upon a season of prosperity.

Meanwhile the town was increasing in population, mainly owing to two causes, first, natural increase by a preponderance of births over deaths, and second, new arrivals from Massachusetts of persons seeking unoccupied lands. In 1728 the General Assembly set off the north part of the Killingly Hill parish as a distinct society which was called the North Society in Killingly (Thompson), while the other parish over which Rev. Fisk presided was called the First and South Society in Killingly. In 1729 a church was erected and next year Marston Cabot of Salem, Mass,

was ordained as pastor. This church began with 28 members, most of whom had previously belonged to Mr. Fisk's congregation.

The year 1741 was the beginning of troubles for the church at Killingly Hill. For some reason or other which is not apparent, and owing to neighborhood talk concerning him, Rev. Fisk asked to be dismissed from his ministry over the society. A ministerial council with representatives of the church consented to his request, and he retired to his farm. A successor stated later that the matter for which he requested dismissal in no wise impugned his moral character. It is not considered that from a modern view point Mr. Fisk's case possibly would not now be regarded as anything very flagrant. In fact he retained his membership in the society and bore a part in supporting the church. He lived to be nearly ninety years old and died in 1778. During his ministry he performed 763 baptisms and admitted to the church about three hundred members.

Between the years 1741 and 1746 there was no regular minister over the First Society as a successor to Mr. Fisk. This period became one of dissension and bickering over the location of a new church building that the society proposed to erect. An influential minority resident farther south, among whom were Samnel Danielson and Boaz Stearns, desired a location that would accommodate them in regard to their attendance on worship better than at Killingly Hill. Committees came several times from the General Assembly in regard to fixing a location for the new church, but Capt. Ephraim Warren having offered the dissatisfied faction land on Breakneck hill

For a church site, training field and cemetery, they broke away from the First Society and in 1744, disregarding protests, they proceeded to erect a church upon that eminence. A clergyman named Nehemiah Barker was ordained and installed over this church Feb. 25, 1745, and for a while it arose ascendant.

At first this society assumed that they were the First Church in Killingly moved to a new location and sent a petition to the General Assembly praying that the title named might be accorded them but the Assembly declined to do so. They nevertheless continued so hold that they were the First and South Society in Killingly, altho the valley of Five Mile river intervened between their former and new location. The parish accorded them by the General Assembly extended south to the Plainfield line, there being no church society as yet in South Killingly.

In regard to the society at Killingly Hill, they proceeded to carry out their project of erecting a new church building which was located about one-third of a mile north of the old site. Perley Howe, a son of Sampson Howe, one of the early settlers of the town was chosen pastor of the society in the old building, November 29, 1745. The next year the old church was torn down and its timbers used so far as serviceable in completing the new building which was a spacious one and under the ministry of Mr. Howe and his successor, Rev. Aaron Brown, the society regained through new accessions much of its former prosperity. The church maintained its integrity and held to its records. The town meetings were held in the church edifice and a tavern and some other buildings became fixtures on the hill.

About 1735 the people of South Killingly were given permission by the General Assembly to have a minister of their own choosing during five months of each year. This was on account of the difficulty of attending the church at Killingly Hill and later on the one built at Breakneck Hill during the colder part of the year. They had no church building and the preaching was performed in houses. After 1740 they drifted over to the Separatist movement, but were forced to pay church rates to the parish until 1755, when they were relieved from that unwelcome legal obligation. In 1746 the people of South Killingly organized themselves as a Separatist church. Samuel Wadsworth of Canterbury became their first pastor and was ordained June 3, 1747. The date of their first church building is not known further than that ground was purchased for one in 1752 and a church was already in existence in 1757.

As the years passed, the Breakneck Hill church, owing to various causes, began to decline in numbers and influence. One of these causes was the forming of the South Killingly parish. Moreover a stubborn element dominated the society. It finally became difficult for the society to support a minister and in 1755 Rev. Barker was dismissed. He went next to Southold, Long Island, taking the records of the church with him. For over four years the society had no settled pastor, and in that interval the church building was taken down and rebuilt in the "east field" at Killingly Center about the year 1757.

Settled in a new location in so far as a church building was concerned, the society called Eden Burroughs to become their pastor. He was a young man of

ability and proving to be acceptable to the people composing his congregation he was ordained January 23, 1760. For a time the church regained some measure of prosperity, but latterly owing to deaths and removals and probably other causes the congregation again began wasting away, hence Mr. Burroughs was reluctantly dismissed in 1771 after about eleven years service. Mr. Burroughs lived to the year 1810, most of his life after leaving Killingly being spent in the service of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

During the Revolutionary war and also under the Confederation the cause of religion in this country sank to a fearfully low ebb. A scoffing and vulgar form of infidelity appeared for a time to have become more fashionable than godliness. The churches fell into a languishing condition. But such a state of affairs will in course of time produce a reaction or counter-revolution beginning as a protest against the prevalent loose morals of the period.

After the dismissal of Mr. Burroughs, preaching was held in the Killingly Center church at irregular intervals, but about 1780 the society virtually became extinct, for it was never re-established by the same membership. On the contrary, the few surviving ones united with other churches. In 1785 Thompson parish was accorded township privileges, a measure that had been long delayed. The people now wanted the place of holding town meetings changed from the Hill to Killingly Center and so the disused church there naturally became the town house. A house that Mr. Burroughs had built was bought by Barzillai Fisher who made of it a tavern. At the last town meeting held at Killingly Hill September 8, 1785, it

was voted that the parish where they were assembled should be called the North Society; that the one next south should be called the Middle Society, and the South Killingly parish, the South Society.

After a stable government had been established for the country at large, the spirit of revivalism began to appear in different parts of it. It was slow in reaching Killingly; however, as early as 1788, under the ministry of Rev. Israel Day, forty new members were added to the church in South Killingly and many more before the close of the century. Altho the area designated in 1785 as the Middle Society, was recognized as still a parish, it contained no church after the one at Killingly Center ceased to be used for a house of worship, until the Westfield church became a fixed entity on the Plainfield road.

In the Middle Society or parish where the people were somewhat scattered, a renewed interest in religious matters came by reason of reflex influences from without rather than from any direct revivalism; in other words, thoughtful persons in the community began to be influenced by what they heard and read. The number of newspapers published were increasing in the larger towns and the pamphlet was not lacking. There were still a few in the middle parish who waited and watched to see what the times might bring forth. Towards the close of the century some of the influential men of the community, such as Dr. Penuel Hutchins and James Danielson, began discussing the project of building a church in the parish and having it stand in the "west field." No doubt but that the matter was often broached in the houses of those just

mentioned, and in others along the Plainfield road; likewise within a circle or group of men when assembled at the town meetings. The outcome of these deliberations finally found expression in this spirit: "The tabernacle of David among us is fallen, but let us arise and build."

Altho the church when once built and completed as related in the closing part of the preceding chapter, had no regularly installed pastor for several years, it is taken for granted that there was occasional preaching in the building by ministers from other churches, by chance ministers visiting in that part of the county or otherwise. In pleasant weather a timely notice to the residents of the parish likely would result in the gathering of quite a congregation. Rev. Israel Day of the South Killingly church was not interdicted from holding at least transient services in the new meeting-house of the Middle Society, the people of his parish declining to have him preach in it each alternate Sabbath.

With the opening of a new century, the proprietors of the church in the middle parish began to consider that it would be fitting to reorganize a church society in place of the one that had been inactive for over twenty years. A conference was therefore held at the house of Dr. Pennel Hutchins, June 29, 1801 at which the Reverends Israel Day, Joel Benedict and Micaiah Porter were present; another meeting was held at the house of Zadock Hutchins July 18th; and then an ecclesiastical council of ministers was next called to meet at the house of Dr. Pennel Hutchins on August 25th. The ministers who came on that date were Rev. Josiah Whitney of Brooklyn; Rev. Joel

Benedict of Plainfield; Rev. Elisha Atkins of North Killingly; and Rev. Israel Day of South Killingly. From the house the ministers proceeded to the church to meet those about to confederate, thirteen in number, and with due ceremonial they were constituted a church society. Here follows the names of these original or charter members arranged, so far as possible, in family couples, with necrologic dates.

James Danielson, October 23, 1827.

Mrs. Sarah L. Danielson, April 24, 1852.

Zadock Spalding, August 29, 1817.

Mrs. Hannah Spalding, November 26, 1809.

Boaz Stearns, April 20, 1805.

Mrs. Abigail Stearns, October, 1832.

Samuel Stearns, March 20, 1806.

Mrs. Mary Stearns, February, 6, 1861.

Zadock Hutchins, February 17, 1835.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins, April 26, 1820.

Dr. Penuel Hutchins, October 17, 1841.

Col. Shubael Hutchins, April 14, 1841.

Mrs. Anna Kies. (Date of her death not known.)

Thus organized the society took for its title "The New Church of Christ in the West Society," a designation that does not imply that they regarded the society as being of very close descent from those preceding it, and their practical repudiation of any connection with the Middle Society is also of some significance. So far as it was any reorganization of a former society, it merely concerned the same parish, but both church building and location were different; moreover the

rehabilitating the society was mainly the work of another generation. It is not known that any of the original thirteen members of the new society had ever belonged to Mr. Burroughs' congregation, though two generations were represented. Their ages are said to have ranged from 25 to 55 years. Two of the women—Abigail Stearns and Anna Kies—were baptized before signing the covenant, hence it is inferred that the others had been members of the churches at Brooklyn and South Killingly.

James Danielson was born in 1761 and in 1788 he was united in marriage with Sarah Lord of Abington, Conn., by whom he had eleven children, (ante p. 34.). He inherited the estate and house of Col. William Danielson, and in 1806 he attained the rank of general of the state militia, hence he has commonly been remembered as Gen. James Danielson. Besides being identified with the first cotton-mill that was erected in Killingly, he often represented the town in the state legislature.

Zadock and Hannah Spalding lived at the "old red house" on the Plainfield road and were quiet farm people. They had eight children, five boys named Willard, Elisha, James, Henry and Edward, and three girls, Hannah, Olive and Mary. None of the children ever married since all were swept away by tuberculosis early in life. Mr. Spalding saw some service in the Revolutionary war.

Boaz and Abigail Stearns resided on the road not far north of the church. Boaz and Samuel Stearns were half brothers, grandsons of the Boaz Stearns who settled in Killingly early in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Samuel lived on the hill to the

east of the church; his wife, Mary, outlived all of the other thirteen members of the society and was the only one of them who saw and entered the present church edifice. Boaz Stearns was the first of the little band to pass away; his wife Abigail is said to have come to her death by an accident while alone in the house where she lived.

Zadock and Elizabeth Hutchins lived in a location that in after years was opposite Hutchins street when it became, first a lane, and finally a street in fact.

He was a maker of household furniture and a pensioner of the war of the Revolution. Much of the furniture of those times was made per order by resident mechanics called cabinet-makers in small shops on their premises. After the death of his wife he went to reside with a relative in Thompson.

Penuel and Shubael Hutchins were brothers. Of the first named, much has already been said. He was a noted physician and influential man of his time. He was known to all in that region, made his professional calls in a chaise, and wore the colonial style of dress until within a few years prior to his death. Col. Shubael Hutchins lived south on the Plainfield road and across Fall brook. He also saw service in the war of the Revolution, and at times represented the town in the legislature. At home he attended to his farm and worked at blacksmithing, using charcoal on the forge as was customary in those times. The wives of Penuel and Shubael Hutchins were not able to unite with the society at the time that their husbands did, but they did so the next year. Mary, the wife of Penuel, died March 15, 1825; and Avis, wife of Shubael, died September 25, 1860.

Concerning Mrs. Anna Kies little of anything is known other than what has been mentioned. The family name that she bore would imply that she was the wife of a descendant of Ebenezer McKee, an early settler of Killingly who located on the Plainfield road not far south of what is remembered as the Lysander Warren place. McKee's estate was about a mile square and included Quinebaug pond. Anna Kee or Kies and husband, if the latter was still living, may have emigrated from Killingly.

The first recorded church meeting after the society had been formed was for the purpose of procuring a communion table, held October 10, 1801, at the house of Zadock Spalding. Miss Larned wrote concerning conditions at that time: "General Danielson occupied the site and privileges which a hundred years before had been taken up by his namesake. Dr. Hutchins, Boaz Stearns, Robert Howe and one or two other families were living in the vicinity of the meeting house. Blacksmithing was carried on by Mr. Howe. Captain Silas Hutchins' tavern was a place of popular resort for merry-makers. The church made but slow advance for several years."

With considerable difficulty and amidst discouragements, the society proposed to raise a fund of \$3,000, the interest to be devoted to preaching the gospel, and this, it was later said, "served as a sort of band to bind the society together." At different times three calls were tendered to ministers to preach for the society but without success; then Gordon Johnson of Farmington, Conn., came and was ordained December 12, 1804. The society was still feeble in number, since as late as when Priest Whitmore came only five

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more names had been added to the list of members. But it does not follow from this that Rev. Johnson's congregation was a small one. There were the young people of the community to take into account; adult residents of the parish who were still non-members; any chance visitors, and in pleasant weather persons from neighboring parishes who rode to the church in the West society for a change in hearing pastors.

In October, 1805, the Westfield Ecclesiastical Society was incorporated. Among other duties the society had the financial side of maintaining the church to look after. As early as 1807 the parish was called Westfield. Rev. Gordon Johnson was dismissed January 31, 1809. He remained in the neighborhood cultivating a small farm until his death at the age of 57 years, April 25, 1823.*

On November 11, 1809, Ebenezer Young opened a law office in Westfield. He may have been influenced in his choice of a location by the building of a spinning-mill that year on a lower reach of the Five Mile

* In the earlier part of the first decade of the present century two booklets were published relative to the Congregational Church and Society. The first was a record of the Centennial Celebration of the present society held in September, 1901, containing addresses and valuable historical papers; published by the Parish House Association, 1902. The other booklet was a Manual of the church issued in 1905. Both were edited by Rev. S. Sherberne Mathews, pastor of the church from 1898 until 1905. In the Centennial booklet Rev. Gordon Johnson was spoken of as the first minister of the old church and Rev. Whitmore as the second. But Rev. Mathews held the view that the society itself had been continuous through Fisk, Barker, and Burroughs, and hence made Johnson the fourth minister. What Priest Whitmore would have thought of being placed as the sixth minister of the Westfield Church Society may be a question.

Mr. Mathews removed to Roxbury, Mass., and died May 4, 1918.

river about a mile southwest from the church. He also built a residence, both that and the law office being located a short distance south of the church. Mr. Young was born on a farm in the vicinity now called "Grandview" on Orient Heights, his grandfather, Elijah Young, probably being first to establish a residence there. About 1816 Ebenezer Young became identified with a cotton-mill at East Killingly.

In 1812 Rev. Roswell Whitmore, remembered as "Priest" Whitmore, located in Westfield as a candidate for minister of the church there. He came of a Killingly family that had emigrated to Ashford and was born in the last named township April 10, 1787. Having preached for the society for some time he was ordained and installed as pastor of the church, January 13, 1813. And so began in the case of Rev. Whitmore what was to be a long pastorate. Hitherto there had been no deacons serving the church, but on March 14, 1813 Gen. James Danielson and Col. Shubael Hutchins were appointed deacons. It appears that a considerable element of population in the parish had not united with the church prior to Mr. Whitmore's time; but eight became members in 1812, twenty-seven in 1813 and fourteen in 1814; total for the three years mentioned 48. There was as yet little at Danielson's Factory to furnish members, the majority being those who lived on farms at that time, and largely married women in comparison with unmarried ones.

The second war with Great Britain was not very popular in New England which had just entered its industrial stage. During the war, militia trainings were rife at Westfield, the troops in that part of the state being subject to calls for the defense of the

coast as when Stonington was attacked by a British fleet. Shubael Hutchins, born in 1759, had served as a lad in the Revolution and in the war of 1812-15 he again saw military service as an officer of a regiment. In Westfield, Capt. Evan Malbone kept the tavern; Capt. Silas Hutchins presided over an assembly room, or dance hall; and Capt. Solomon Sikes of the militia was another popular man of the vicinage whom the war brought to notice. Balls were given in connection with militia doings, and liquors probably flowed rather freely, for in those days the temperance movements of later times had scarcely been thought of. At the time under discussion the place had begun to assume the aspect of a stage road country village.

For five years following the signing of peace in 1815 little is recorded concerning Westfield. In the interval to 1820 only six persons united with the church, four women and two men, one of the latter being Capt. Elisha Danielson in 1817. Probably all through his ministry, Priest Whitmore occasionally exchanged pulpits with ministers of the neighboring parishes. In 1820 fifty-four more persons united with the now growing membership of the Westfield Church. As yet the Danielson factory village was not extensive enough to furnish but a few only of these new members; we recognize as being of that locality the names of George Danielson and wife, Hezekiah L. Danielson, Comfort Tiffany, and William Reed and wife. Mr. Reed was superintendent of the factory. Among the new accessions there was a considerable contingent from the farms between the rivers and from the part of the parish adjacent to Killingly Center. Probably the majority were of those who had been reaching

adult age within what was then recent years. Among those belonging to Westfield may be mentioned Isaac T. and Joanna Hutchins, David Fisher, also three grown up children of a Bacon family who had moved over to Westfield from South Killingly.

In 1820 David Bacon established a cabinet shop in Westfield as a maker of household furniture. He appears to have been a sort of successor to Zadock Hutchins who had carried on the same business there before Mr. Bacon became a resident of the village. Bacon's shop was located a short distance north of the church. At intervals new houses began to be added to the few previously scattered along the street if in the twenties it could be called a street, and the Bacon family occupied one of them. Mr. Bacon and wife retained their membership in the South Killingly church until the year 1832.

As to how early the Westfield school district possessed a school house we have no information. But in 1824 Isaac T. Hutchins taught a private school in Westfield and also taught in those years in some of the little red school houses of the country districts. By that time quite a variety of distinctive American school books had been published, whatever their merits or demerits may have been; there was an early form of Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, first published in 1788, and which was the germ from whence sprang the author's Unabridged Dictionary; a geography by Jedidiah Morse in which countries, states, etc., were described in an ordinary book of several hundred pages rather than mapped; some readers by Caleb Bingham, also the English Reader and a Speller by Lindley Murray; arithmetic by

Colburn and Nathan Daboll, and other efforts in the line of early school book production. Many of those books were leather bound, the binding being strongly and substantially done, for the book-binders of those days evidently knew their trade.

As before stated (p. 34) Charles L. Tiffany when at the age of twelve, was one of Mr. Hutchins' pupils at the time when keeping his Westfield private school. Young Tiffany was then living on the Brooklyn side of the river, his father and uncle having built one of the small cotton-mills of that period, also a residence there. Now if he did not stay in Westfield through the week, he probably rode to school and back.

About the year 1826 Thomas Backus moved over from Brooklyn and established himself in Westfield as a lawyer. His house and law office were located on the east side of the way next north of the residence of I. T. Hutchins, and the latter person lived at the corner of what is now Stearns and Main streets, the Westfield school house and yard occupying the other corner south. There probably had been no lawyer residing in the village since Ebenezer Young moved to East Killingly and built a residence there, though he still retained his Westfield property.

Gen. James Danielson died in 1827 and Col. Shubael Hutchins thereupon resigned his office of deacon in the church, held since 1813 conjointly with Gen. Danielson, so that two new deacons might be appointed at the same time. The new deacons accordingly chosen were Adam B. Danielson who lived on one of the farms between the rivers, and Warren Stearns who resided on the heights about a half mile east of the church. Both had been born in 1796.

John Sparks, who resided where Zadock Hutchins had lived before, joined the church in 1828 so that he was a resident of Westfield as early as the late twenties. He was a hard-working blacksmith and had a large family to support. In a moment of depression, he bought a lottery ticket by which he unexpectedly won a thousand dollars. This is said to have been in 1830. Sparks invested the money in pieces of property adjacent to Westfield, among others the old Elijah Young place which he or a successor named Mount Pleasant, but which is now called Grandview. Here he established saw works to manufacture an acid used in dying cloth. He put a man named John Tabor in charge there, the product of the works being sold in Providence. Another venture was to lay out a small cemetery to the west of his blacksmith shop with a lane leading to it by the north side of the shop. In course of time the lane was extended west so as to intersect a roadway that became Mechanic street. Later along in the century the lane developed into what is now Hutchins street. Sparks never retained long any real estate property that he ever owned.

Between the years 1820 and 1832 the membership of the Westfield church had been increasing apace, by far offsetting the few deaths and removals for the same series of years. The families living on the farms between the rivers continued to be represented and others were moving into the parish and its little factory villages from other places, particularly from South Killingly and uniting with the church by letter. Altogether the accessions for those years amounted to seventy-five in number. Only a few of those listed became identified with later local history.

Little has been recorded concerning the personality of Priest Whitmore during the years gone over in the preceding pages, the most of what has been written on that topic rather pertaining to the last years of his ministry over the Westfield church. There are times when the spirit of revivalism influences communities to an unusual degree, in one place or in another. In 1832 when there was only one denomination in the community, the Westfield Congregational Church under Priest Whitmore's ministry, received for what at that time and even later, was an extraordinary accession of new members to the number of 181. It is evident that the whole parish was influenced and that the little Danielson and Tiffany factory villages were now much more affected where the families of the mill operatives were concerned than ever before.

Noting only the names of men either already mentioned or apt to be mentioned hereafter in other connections, we find for Westfield village those of William C. and Abner F. Bacon, Thomas Backus, Philip Tanner, Orville M. Capron, Lyman Lamb, Samuel Reynolds, and James H. Spalding among those who united with the church that year. The accessions gained from the two mill villages led to the building about 1833 of a brick walled chapel for the convenience of the factory help, both men and women, in which five o'clock services were held on Sabbath afternoons by Priest Whitmore and others. It was largely built by contributions and stood about where a row of factory tenement houses forming Sherman street now intersects Cottage street. Some conference meetings of the church society were later held in the building so it came to be called the conference house.

The higher social functions of the community and parish all centered about the church. As yet there was no railroad and no depot village, the way between Westfield and the factories being across fields which were private property. For teams the way to the factory village, which included a grist-mill and possibly a saw-mill, was by way of what is now a part of Broad street and Cottage street, unless the fields could be crossed at times by a cart-path with bars to take down. Early in 1835 the young people of the three villages and surrounding country organized what they called the Psallonian Society, the object of which was singing, practise in sacred music and social entertainment. The society drew up a constitution which contained eleven articles. Their first meeting was held February 27, 1835, a set of officers being chosen and thereafter they met at the church, conference house, school houses and private residences every two weeks. In the long run over fifty members, some of them honorary, were enrolled. The list comprises many well-remembered names, then the young men and women of their day and generation. By the summer of 1839 the society had dwindled out of existence, but a number of the members who were still interested in church singing met November 6th of that year and re-organized as the Westfield choir.

In just what year the stage coach began passing back and forth between Worcester and Norwich, we have never seen any statement nor even mention of the decade of the last century unmistakably indicated. At first the stages probably left terminals only two or three times each week, but in the thirties the stages were running both ways daily. People spoke of the

old country road that passed through Westfield as the Plainfield road because southward it ran in the direction of that village. Most all of the houses of Westfield that were already there when the Civil war began had been built by the year 1885. When residents saw that the place was becoming somewhat extended along both sides of the stage road they began speaking of it as Westfield Street.

There are two dates pertaining to Westfield, neither of which have we ever seen designated. These were the years when David Fisher and I. T. Hutchins each began keeping grocery stores in the village and sold rum as freely as they did molasses. Common custom sanctioned the sale of liquors in groceries in those times and what was thus legalized was assumed to be right. David Fisher was a resident as early as 1820, and presumably began store keeping sometime during that decade and earlier than Mr. Hutchins.

Back in the thirties of last century before machinery had supplanted hand processes of manufacturing many things, the New England stage coach villages had residents following different mechanical vocations as well as different callings in other walks of life. In regard to Westfield in that decade, either through the whole of it or merely for a few years only during its continuance, there were present in the place David Bacon, cabinet shop; Joseph Pickering, wagon repairer; John Sparks, blacksmith; Horace Burroughs, shoemaker; Israel Simmons, tailor; David Fisher and Isaac T. Hutchins, grocery stores; Penuel Hutchins, physician; William C. Bacon, temperance tavern; Thomas Backus, lawyer; Stowell L. Weld, academy school; George W. Spalding, teacher in the district

Schools, and not least, Roswell Whitmore, minister. Israel Simmons moved down from East Killingly in 1837 and took quarters in a part of the Bacon shop. There were no ready made clothing stores in those days, hence the vocation of the tailor was a busy one. In 1838 Stowell L. Weld, a graduate of Brown University, opened a high or academic school in Westfield. Prof. Weld married a daughter of Priest Whitmore and after two years he sought larger and more lucrative fields in his vocation elsewhere. The school was continued a while by Joseph S. Winsor of Chepachet, R. I., as the Killingly Institute. The building stood on the east side of the street some distance north of the church, and was evidently an old one fitted up for the school. The question might be raised, whether it was not the dance hall used by Silas Hutchins (p. 56) during the militia days of the war of 1812. Early in the next decade Ebenezer Young bought the building and remodeled it into a dwelling house.

From the Aunt Judith sketches before mentioned we have some memories of the late afternoon Sunday meetings held at the Conference House which was the factory village adjunct of the Westfield church. The sketch takes one back to the early forties.

"Aunt Judith remembers many five o'clock meetings there in her childhood. At these meetings there was much praise, prayer and testimony from such men as the Danielsons, Capt. Elisha, Capt. Hezekiah, Deacon Adam and his brother, Jacob, who did much good in his own way in outside work. Then there was Capt. Nathan Fuller, Deacon Stearns, Israel Simmons, John Chollar, and Isaac T. Hutchins who could always be relied on as helpers. Priest Whitmore led the meeting from the little pine desk on the low platform. The women

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listened in silence. The board seats had the luxury of backs, but no cushions or footstools are remembered.

"Young men, when they considered themselves fully fledged, wore their first silk hats to the Conference house 'to get used to them' before undergoing the ordeal of appearing in them at church. It is believed that singing schools and choir meetings* were held there and one lady tells us that she attended a select school† there in her girlhood. In fact, it was a parish house, pure and simple."

The years 1841 and 1842 witnessed another period of revivalism in the West Killingly and surrounding country of that day. While many joined a Methodist society recently organized at the new depot village, the membership of the Westfield church was increased to the extent of 140 which was a remarkable gain in numbers. After a pastorate of thirty years, Priest Whitmore was dismissed March 2, 1843. In 1841 he stated that down to that year he had "administered the seal of baptism to 920, had married 250 couples, attended 750 funerals, and had received to the church about 300 members." He afterwards preached in several places in eastern Connecticut, and died in Westfield village April 10, 1861, just on the verge of the outbreak of the Civil war.

His successor was Rev. Thomas O. Rice. He was born in Ashby, Mass., August 19, 1815, and received his theological education at East Windsor, Conn. Having preached for the Westfield society for some time as a candidate for pastor he was accepted and installed January 1, 1846.

* The Psallonian Society (p. 61) and later occasions.

† Kept by Isaac Day in the middle forties.

Back in the forties Westfield village had reached a stage of growth where for years very little change took place. The passing through of the daily stage ceased with the opening of the railroad. Moreover the near by depot village served as a magnet to draw to itself the few trades and occupations that had previously existed in Westfield. At the very outset of the new village John Sparks changed his occupation and established a bakery there on the site of the Wabbaquasset House. He was succeeded in the blacksmithing business by Dorrance Day. After Dr. Pennel Hutchins retired from practice, a certain Dr. Parkhurst came and had his office in Hutchins' store.

We shall now mention some who were residents of the village in the middle and late forties, taking their places of abode in order from north to south and on both sides the street separately. Some were heads of long time resident families; a few others were then but comparatively recent comers. First, adjacent to the village on the east side of the road were Randall and John Davis, on farm properties; Benj. F. Chapman, Amos A. Olney, Thos. Backus, I. T. Hutchins, David Bacon, George Bryant Hutchins and William Drowne.

On the west side of the street were David Fisher, Horace Burroughs, James Howe, Dr. David Hall, Rev. Thos. O. Rice, William James, William Sprague, Dorrance Day, Philip Tanner, and Capt Samuel Reynolds. This list does not include all the residences along the village street since a few of those mentioned owned two houses each and rented the extra ones. Then a few others were occupied by women. There was an old tenement house next north of Chapman's which sometime in the forties was occupied by a cer-

tain widow Henry, who worked out among neighbors. She had a boy child whom she called "Budd." We have sometimes thought that this old tenement house, already aged in appearance in the forties, may have been the Malbone tavern mentioned as belonging to the militia period of the war of 1812.

B. F. Chapman started in the meat business sometime in the forties, supplying the depot and the other villages with fresh meat. At first he lived at the James Howe, earlier called the Cutler place, using the barn on the premises for a slaughter house.* Some of the neighbors objected to this, so Chapman established a slaughter house in the fields not far east of the street with a fenced lane leading up to it. He later sold the house and barn to James Howe and bought the Joseph Pickering place on the other side of the street and somewhat farther north.

The rise of the depot village appears to have ended David Fisher's store-keeping business in Westfield, but I. T. Hutchins transferred his store business to the depot section and moved down there the Backus' law office to start in the new location which was where the Windham County National Bank now stands. B. F. Chapman also established a meat-market in the basement of a building on the other corner with

* The Howe premises are well shown in the Conant picture in the Public Library, also the slaughter house in the fields. The house in the picture shown as farthest north and on the west side of the street was where David Fisher lived. South of this house the North street road is shown intersecting Main street with the residence of Horace Burroughs in the south corner. Next south comes the house and barn in question. The Pickering house that Chapman bought is shown farthest north on the east side of the street.

Ishrael Simmons in the tenement above. Amos A. Olney was a chorister and probably a music teacher besides. George Bryant Hutchins was a brother of I. T. Hutchins and according to tradition, a man not pressed with business affairs. William Drowne was from Rhode Island, a nursery man in his vocation, presumably flowers and fruit-trees.

Next as to some residents on the west side of the way. Horace Burroughs appears to have continued to maintain his shop in Westfield; Dr. David Hall lived opposite the old church and kept a horse and chaise for his professional calls at a distance from home; Rev. Whitmore still owned the house he had lived in but it was now used for a ministerial residence and was occupied by Rev. Thos. O. Rice. William James, remembered as Esquire James, moved to Westfield from Pomfret in 1842 and bought the place that had been used a while for a temperance tavern. The next place on that side of the street had been occupied and probably built by George S. Truesdell, a carpenter and builder of that time. In the spring of 1847 William Sprague moved over from Scotland parish, Windham, and occupied the house so that his sons, Penuel and Havilah could attend the then new West Killingly Academy. The old Hutchins homestead, owned by I. T. Hutchins, was rented that year by Marcus Lyon in order to board academy students, Passing Sparks' lane and the blacksmith shop and house of Dorrance Day, the last Westfield residence on that side of the street before coming to the road that diverged to the depot village, was that of Philip Tanner, a militia man of the war of 1812. It was a gambrel roofed house probably painted red.

The Westfield Congregational Church stood upon a site that the Conant picture indicates to have been about midway between the lane leading to Chapman's slaughter house and Stearns street. The site, which was on the east side of the street, had been vacant nine years (except shrubbery on the premises) when the picture was made. The building fronted toward the west. Some church publications give us what was probably a fairly accurate representation of the appearance of the old edifice with the horse sheds in the rear. The Aunt Judith writings tell us something concerning the church near the close of Priest Whitmore's ministry and early in Rev. Rice's pastorate:

"The program for Sunday was a morning service at the church, at about ten o'clock, then a Sunday school of which Lieut. Gov. Backus was superintendent for a long time; then an afternoon meeting just like the morning service, a drive home to dinner and often a drive to the Conference house in the evening.

"During the Sunday school the women divided themselves between the homes of Priest Whitmore and Dr. David Hall, and the men gathered in groups in the horse sheds and talked of crops, the weather and latest news, for there was no weather bureau and few newspapers. Robert B. Thomas' Old Farmers' Almanack controlled the weather and great confidence was placed in its predictions."

From the farms between the rivers there were in attendance on the church quite a group of men and their families. We find mentioned Adam and Jacob Danielson, Nathan Fuller, Zadock Wilson, Luther Day, Laban Fisher (a brother of David Fisher) and Eliexar Williams. The latter had six daughters

whom we are told marched into the church in stately procession when attending the services.

We shall now enumerate the residences along the old Plainfield or stage road as marked on a chart of Danielsonville Borough which represents conditions as existing in 1855. The initials of the given names of property owners are usually marked on the chart instead of anything like full names. What is now Peckham's lane is marked High Street on the chart while the modern Broad street was originally named Summer street. We shall take each side of the road separately and from north to south as heretofore and in this instance carry the enumeration as far as the old Kies tavern. There were then no street crossings along the way until Franklin street is reached, the specified streets on either side being intersections with the principal roadway.

East side of the street.—Old House.—HIGH ST.—B. F. Chapman; S. L. Weld; Mrs. Young.—Lane to Chapman's slaughter house, the buildings marked "Slaughter H." on the chart.—Thos. Backus, house and tenement.—Old Congregational Church; Thos. Backus; I. T. Hutchins.—STEARNS ST.—I. T. Hutchins; Mrs. Taft; G. B. Hutchins; Wm. Drowne; Geo. Leavens; Wm. C. Bacon; Academy; C. S. Hawkins; H. L. Danielson; S. Rickard; O. Day.—FRANKLIN ST.—C. B. Adams.

West side of the street.—D. Fisher, two houses.—NORTH ST.—H. Burroughs; Jas. Howe; Dr. D. Hall; Rev. R. Whitmore; Wm. James; I. T. Hutchins; Wm. Sprague; I. T. Hutchins.—HUTCHINS ST.—D. Day.—WINTER ST.—P. Tanner.—Continuation of MAIN ST.—S. Reynolds.—REYNOLDS ST.—F. James—ACADEMY ST.—H. L. Danielson.—COTTAGE ST.—S. Titus; W. Titus; A. Arnold.

Only a few remarks need to be made in regard to names and locations. The "old house" once occupied by the widow Henry, has no owner's name attached to it. The A. A. Olney house and Bacon shop were tenements owned by Thos. Backus whose residence was next north of that of I. T. Hutchins. Four buildings are in Mr. Hutchins' name; these were his residence, the old school house, his former store (opposite the Stearns street intersection) and the old Hutchins house. The school house and store had been altered to tenements. The Mrs. Taft of a house near Stearns street was a daughter of David Bacon. C. S. Hawkins lived in the residence that Hezekiah L. Danielson built in 1832 (p. 30). The last four houses listed just before reaching Franklin street, belonged to the Christian Hill neighborhood. The Kies tavern was then owned by C. B. Adams who does not figure in borough history.

In 1854, the year that the borough was organized, a new Congregational Church was erected in a section of the borough between Westfield proper and the business area, and on ground donated by Samuel Reynolds. When completed the new church was dedicated June 22, 1855. In July following the old church was taken down and its materials in so far as still serviceable were used by H. L. Danielson and another person to build a shop for mechanical work on the west side of Broad street and several rods south of the Academy. The site of the church remained vacant 17 years before it was utilized for a residence.

CHAPTER IV.

DANIELSON'S EARLY SHOPS AND MILLS

THIS chapter will mainly concern the early shops and mills of the Danielsonville of the last century and of a time when the industrial establishments of New England were both numerous and small. They were the outgrowth of many men's efforts whose capital was limited, men who built shops and mills singly or by combining such capital as they could command of their own with others of like means in stock companies, as was commonly the case in building and equipping the early cotton-mills. It was said before the Civil war that in busy New England not even a brook was permitted to run to the sea without contributing its power to some industry. Even Fall brook once turned two waterwheels in establishments located about a mile apart, the lower one on the west side of the Plainfield road.

In connection with the account of the old Danielson homestead on Maple street and its early vicinage, mention was made of the cotton factory that stood across the way south of it. This was the first one of fourteen mills in existence and in operation in 1836 that had been erected in Killingly, with one other not ready to run which will be mentioned presently. A statement is made in the town records that in 1819 there were in the Westfield Society two cotton-mills and one store. One of these mills and the store were at the Danielson factory village if the place was then extensive enough to be called a factory village.

The other of these two unnamed mills stood upon the site of a modern brick-built mill at Elmville. In the time of the Civil war this old yellow mill bore an aged aspect. In 1819 there was printed in Hartford a small book called Pease & Nile's Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island. This work states that there were then four cotton factories in Killingly of which three associations are specially mentioned, but one is left unidentified. This was the one mentioned above which Barber in 1836 called the Hutchins mill which was of the same type as the Danielson factory. The Gazetteer goes on to say:

"One of these is called the Danielson Manufacturing Company; one the Killingly Manufacturing Company, and one the Chestnut Hill Manufacturing Company. These establishments employ a large capital, and have developed a new and extensive field for enterprise and industry. We have not ascertained the number of persons they employ. At the Danielson Manufactory water looms have been introduced, and in general the business is carried on upon the most approved principles, and very advantageously."

There were ultimately two Danielson mills in line with one another, but separated apart by two sheds, some twenty feet each in length that occupied the top of a terrace wall on a level with the street in front. The west mill was built in 1809 by an association of stockholders (p. 33) composed of such men as Gen. James Danielson, Walter Paine and Israel Day of Providence, William Reed, Ira and Stephen Draper of Attleborough, Ebenezer and Comfort Tiffany, John Mason and Thaddeus Larned of Thompson, and William Candall, senior and junior. The second or east

mill is said to have been built by Thomas and Willard Danielson, but the date of its erection is seemingly lost, though possibly not beyond recovery. We are inclined to place the building of this mill together with a row of tenement houses on Water street, between 1820 and 1825. There were altogether some twenty stockholders comprising the company as existing in the second decade of the century when their single mill was commonly called the "Danielson Factory." A more detailed account of both mills, operated as one establishment, will be given later as matters stood in the middle of last century.

Back in the thirties and forties of last century there were more shops and mills along the last quarter of a mile stretch of the Five Mile river than most residents of the borough in present times would suppose was at all likely to have been the case. In present times there are only two establishments that use the water of the stream just mentioned,* but prior to 1850 there were eight establishments run by the Five Mile river and requiring four mill dams within the specified distance. The principal of these establishments were the two Danielson mills; then across the river south from the westerly mill there stood another cotton factory apparently of the same size and type as either of the others, called the Whit-

* A sluice carries the water of the Five Mile river from what was once the Whitmore mill pond, across Franklin street, discharging it into the Quinebaug above the dam and near the east end of the bridge. The point of discharge is close to the intake of an underground passage that conducts water to the wheel of the grist-mill. If no water is passing through the sluice, the grist-mill is operated wholly by Quinebaug river water.

more mill. At the mouth of the river and in the angle made by the Quinebaug on the west side and the Five Mile river north, there stood the Cundall woolen mill. The other four establishments were a saw-mill and three shops. The shop or mill located farthest up stream was a cotton batting mill; then came what had once been John Chollar's axe factory on the west bank of the river and a shop where a stone built mill now stands near the Main street bridge. There were two other water power establishments in what constituted the Danielsonville of the period mentioned, but they were run by the Quinebaug river. These were the Tiffany cotton-mill on the Brooklyn side and a grist-mill on the site of the modern one, making ten privileges in all.

With the exception of the westerly Danielson mill no certain and precise dates for these establishments are now attainable; at least the publisher has never met with any statement in print in regard to the year in which any of them were built, except the first. It will now be in order to make some remarks concerning each one of these establishments, reserving the two Danielson mills for the last of these descriptions. First in regard to the dams and mill ponds on both rivers required to furnish the motive power for these old-time establishments. The old Danielson mill dam stood where the present stone dam of the Danielson Cotton Company does now. Like the present dam, it was stone built, but of a different form than the modern dam. It was what is called a step dam, built of rough flattish stones in the form of a long flight of steps stretched across the stream from one bank to the other, eight feet high or thereabouts. Along the

top of such dams there was a line of timbers bolted to the upper tier of stones. Upon this and set edge-wise were the "flush boards" eight or ten inches wide and held in place by large pegs or iron fastenings. The stones of such dams were laid loose, that is, without cement, but were rendered water tight by a filling in on the upper side with clay, sand and gravel up to the line of timbers above mentioned. The backwater of the old dam extended up stream to the vicinity of a stone arched railroad bridge, the mill pond not being as large as the present one.

Next below came a low "pour over" or cataract dam built of timbers and plank, the ends abutting on stone walls, as was usually the case with this type of dam. Its location was what would now be close to the north side of the present Main street bridge. Its only use was to operate in the forties a trip-hammer in a shop on the site of the stone built mill at the west end of the bridge. The backwater or mill pond made by this dam extended back about to the cotton batting mill.

The other two dams below the Main street bridge were of a similar style of construction to the one last described. The Whitmore mill dam stood where the one that turns Five Mile river water to the Quinebang through a sluice way, stands now, and probably was of about the same height. The mill pond did not flow back to within several rods of the shop or about to a fording place in the bed of the river below the shop.

The last one of these dams stood below the present stone arched bridge or about even with the southeast corner of the grist-mill. This dam was lower than any of the others. The pond it raised was a small

ens: The three small ponds below the Danielson mill dam each lost two or three feet fall in the river that was not utilized. The reason was the fear of backwater in flood time submerging the bottom parts of the wheel-pits and interfering with the free revolutions of the great wooden wheels of those times, so that some allowance was made for free drainage.

The "old batting mill," as it was called in the late fifties and in Civil war time, had an aged appearance, enough so as to justify any supposition one might entertain that it might have been built in the second decade of that century. Possibly the mill was of later origin, belonging instead to the decade of the twenties. The building was of moderate size, a story and a half high, located near the southern termination of the granite ledge close to the upper dam. Its front abutted on a roadway which is now a part of Water street. The form of the building was suggestive of a woolen carding-mill. In the forties and fifties Orville M. Capron operated the mill for the manufacture of cotton batting.*

The John Chollar axe factory was a moderate sized one-story building located on the west bank of the river a few rods above the Main street bridge. The shop was in existence in 1836, the year Barber gathered his data for Killingly (Connecticut Historical Collections, 1838), and was presumably built in the early thirties. Where shops and mills were built

* When in the Public Library observe the Conant picture of the borough as it existed in 1864, and in reference to Reynold's three-cornered plot that became Davis Park. In the north apex a one-story building is shown. That was Capron's storage house for cotton waste. His residence was the house nearly west across Main street from the storage building.

on the sloping banks of streams, as in this case, not much excavation was required to construct their stone-walled wheel-pits. This shop drew its water from the near by Danielson mill ditch, its wheel furnishing the motive power for one or two forging hammers and to turn large grindstones. Chollar's residence was on Maple street, a house later owned by George Danielson. In the forties the axe factory was out of business, but was utilized for some time by Marcus and Onesimus Fyler for the manufacture of whetstones.

The next of these Five Mile river establishments was the shop mentioned as being located on the site of the small stone-built mill. In its time it was for general blacksmithing including the shoeing of both horses and oxen. A gable end of the shop was close to Main street, but there was a door in the gable and steps for the convenience of the workmen, since the work room was below the street level. In a part of this room toward the river there was a small water-wheel, mentioned as used to operate a forging hammer. In those times blacksmiths, when not otherwise busy, took old worn out horse and ox shoes and welded them into bars out of which new shoes were made. Here the trip-hammer referred to saved manual labor, not but that it was also used for other welding work.

The Whitmore cotton-mill was located, as already remarked, across the river southward from the westerly Danielson mill, or just a few rods above the stone arched bridge. The north end of the mill abutted on the river close below the dam there. Usually mills of that size and type had their wheel-pits beneath them, but the Whitmore mill had no real wheel-pit

not needed any. The wheel was placed outside in an angle made by a wall upon which the north end of the mill rested and a raised abutment at that end of the dam. In this position, the wheel itself was housed over to protect it from weather conditions. Barber's sketch concerning the town of Killingly names six cotton-mills on Five Mile river and within the limits of the town. He reckons the two Danielson mills as one establishment. He cites the number of spindles operated in each one of Killingly's fourteen cotton mills, the figures varying from 400 to 3,000. In his Collections he includes a partial view of the village of that time which he speaks of as Danielsonville. The view point chosen for the picture is Main street on the Brooklyn side some distance above the Quinebaug store or about opposite the present overseers' house. Now the picture shows the Whitmore mill, yet it is not included in the list of mills on Five Mile river nor otherwise mentioned in the sketch. We are left to the inference that in 1886 the building itself had been completed or nearly so, but had not been gotten into running order, hence Barber could not state the number of spindles the mill would finally contain. Later the mill was operated by Cyrus Whitmore and his nephew, Nelson Whitmore.

Probably belonging to the Whitmore privilege was the village saw-mill of that period. This stood close to the mill pond, its west end coming close to the mill. It discharged its water after use into the drain-way under the wheel-house of the Whitmore mill and from this into the river. The pine logs brought to the mill were placed in front of it close to a passway that led from Franklin street up to Water street. The

mill was of the old-fashioned kind with vertical saw blade set in a strong frame that moved up and down with as much as four feet stroke. The saw blade itself was some six inches wide and as much as six feet in length. Some of the logs were about two feet thick at the butt end and less at the other end. They were rolled upon a long movable frame and firmly clamped in place. The first four runs forward and back, were to "square the log," the outcome of the turnings and reclamping being slabs and sawdust. Thereafter the squared log was cut into boards and dimension stuff, usually inch boards, however. The saw cut into the logs only on the downward clip, the log-frame moving forward by a certain mechanical arrangement at quarter-inch jogs coincident with each downward movement of the saw, some sixty clips per minute, made by the rapid revolutions of a small undershot wheel, which had an iron crank on one end of its horizontal shaft, and a crank-bar reaching up to a connection with the lower part of the saw-frame. But the old-fashioned saw-mill required two wheels; the other was a vane-wheel with an upright shaft. Its sole use was to run backward the log-frame as rapidly as was consistent with safety. The sawdust of such mills went into their wheel-pits and floated out into the streams while the undershots were in motion.*

In the south angle made by the junction of the Five Mile and Quinebaug rivers there stood in the thirties

* We shall refer to the picture of the borough that Albert Conant made in 1864 on the assumption that it is a perpetual fixture on one of the walls of the Public Library where it can readily be inspected. The roof of the village saw-mill is shown in the picture as you look (so to speak) over the west half of the west of the two Danielson mills.

and forties and into the fifties, a small woolen factory. While for a longer period an old grist-mill occupied the other angle made by the two rivers. No one would suppose now that a manufactory of any kind had ever stood upon this small area of stones, brambles and weeds. The mill was presumably built about 1830 by Isaac Candall, father of a well-known Danielson lawyer of the last half of the nineteenth century. The mill was said to have been a four-sett satinet mill. Its basement corresponded with its wheel-pit, in the north end of which revolved quite a large wooden wheel. The walls were built up a story above ground and whatever was above this ground story was wooden built. Belonging to the mill property there were a couple of small storage buildings on low ground near its small mill pond; a house on the west side of Franklin street near the present stone arched bridge, and a small barn near Water street. The mill employed only a few hands. In the early fifties it was operated by Noah Shumway, but it was owned by the widow of Isaac Candall, who had died April 14, 1846. In its end the mill went by fire, sometime in 1866. At the time of its destruction a man named H. R. Fargo was operating it. Nothing was ever built on its site.*

Two other water-power establishments of the times under discussion were the old grist-mill mentioned and the Tiffany mill, both run by Quinebaug river water. The location of the grist-mill has already

* The Candall mill had been destroyed nine years when the Library picture was made, yet its ground story walls were still standing, also the two small storage buildings mentioned above. These, with the house tenanted by the man who operated the mill, are included in the picture.

been indicated. It was only of moderate dimensions, one story and an attic high, but a part of its ground floor was lowered about six feet on account of running the grists directly from the mill-stones down into bags suspended on the side of this lower space that was nearest the stones. This lower floor was reached by steps. The sets of mill-stones, of which this mill had two, were usually placed upon a raised floor some two feet higher than the ground floor. The grists brought to the mill were shelled corn for meal, the same mixed with oats for animal feed, rye and more rarely buckwheat for which there was a bolting apparatus in the attic. A horse shed projected from the north side of the mill. In regard to the date of the mill a few facts may be reviewed. In December, 1808, the town took some action toward building a dry bridge at the east end of the Quineburg bridge near Gen. Danielson's residence. Evidently at that date there was no dam above the bridge (p. 85) and no trench for a grist-mill across or under the road where a low place needed to be bridged over to render more easy the passing of loaded teams. Subsequently a trench crossed the road there, which, with some filling in to raise the road, was arched over. By the year 1820 the Tiffany brothers likely already had their dam in existence, which rendered useless and submerged the grist-mill dam above the bridge. It would appear that the grist-mill had then been built at least several years, probably in 1813 or 1814.

Comfort and Ebenezer Tiffany appear to have run the Danielson factory store some ten years before beginning to put into effect the project of 1807 (p. 35) which had for its object the erection of a cotton-mill

on the Brooklyn side of the Quinebaug river. Any water privilege rights connected with the matter appear to have been purchased with a considerable body of land by the Tiffany brothers. If our conjecture be correct, the parties just named built the grist-mill that has been described in the interval between 1810 and 1820. The Quinebaug Mill office has no records that show when the Tiffany mill was built, except some insurance papers indicating the interval from 1820 to 1825. The first mentioned date probably saw the mill in process of erection.

When the mill was built the cotton factories had passed out of their spinning-mill stage and had what for that time were full complements of machinery. The mill was wooden-built, the body part measuring 72 by 32 feet, which would seem to have been a sort of standard measurement for the small cotton-mills of that time, of which several hundred had been built in the eastern states. The mill was provided with two full stories, a basement and attic. Part of the basement, at the south end, was utilized by a large wooden wheel which furnished the motive power to operate the machinery. Centrally located on the west front there was a bell-tower which contained the stairways. A long one-story annex of less width than the body part extended from its north end parallel with the mill ditch, and this contained two long machines called "dressers." In the late sixties this sort of machine began to be displaced in American mills by one of English manufacture called a "slasher." It is probable that the annex or dresser room of the Tiffany mill was of later date than its body part. In front of the mill and just across its ditch there were two storage

buildings resembling cow barns. The mill ditch was a small one in comparison with the modern trench. Its spillway for waste water was near the southwest corner of the mill.

Besides the factory and its two storage buildings there was but little that comprised the Tiffany mill village during the decades of the thirties and forties. The Tiffanys chose for their village site the eastern end of a low, flattish ridge projecting into a large bend made by the river, for about a third part of a mile and from the higher ground on the west. The ridge is about a quarter of a mile wide near its eastern termination. Its northern side, less elevated above the river meadows than the southern, is traversed by the main village street which was merely called in the middle part of last century the "Brooklyn road." The southern side of the ridge is more pronounced in regard to height than the northern, with a tendency to be corrugated with spur-like projections. In the forties part of the ridge was still covered with hazel brush and scattered trees, while the pasture land south of it was not lacking in pines and birches.

The Tiffany residence stood on what is now Main and Tiffany streets, its north end being about twenty feet from the first and close to the latter. The body part of the house was two stories and an attic high; a one-story addition projected south and jogged out from the main part as much as four feet. Some five rods further south there stood a small barn with an addition to it. The premises, comprising lawn, orchard and garden originally extended down a gentle slope to the edge of the river and were closed in by a tight board fence seven feet high, painted white.

Still further south the roadway was fronted by three tenement houses and these being built on a gentle hill slope admitted having a basement to each one of them, the three capable of sheltering nine families, but the north tenement of the row was used for the factory boarding house. On the north side of the main road there stood the Tiffany store on the site of the present Quinebaug store, and which had a horse shed at its west end of less width than the store; then a little farther west there stood a two-family house still in existence supposedly built for a superintendent's or overseers' residence, and a tenement or two along the road. In the early forties a man named Rathrop who had charge of the Tiffany store occupied part of the residence mentioned as an overseers' house. And that was about all there was belonging to the Tiffany mill village, exclusive of a few privately owned residences and a school house scattered farther up the Brooklyn road.*

We come now to a more detailed account relative to the once old landmarks of the borough commonly called in their time the Danielson mills. Their date

* We have referred on page 78 to a picture of Danielsonville in Barber's Connecticut Historical Collections. The Quinebaug bridge then had only a single driveway. Near its west end and south side of the road there stood in 1836 a small one-story building which may have been used for a shoemaker's shop. Having moved to the Brooklyn side and occupied part of the overseers' house that has been mentioned, Dr. Samuel Hutchins used the building in question for an office. About 1855 he had it moved to the west side of the house he occupied. In 1859 it was again moved, this time to the angle of a terrace wall close northeast of the house where Conant sketched it. The publisher saw it there in 1910, and it may still occupy that position.

feet in diameter; but generally overshot wheels were more feet in height than in horizontal length. There was one pair of mules in the basement operated by Howard Branch. The story on the street level and the one above that constituted the lower and upper weaving rooms, and hence the east mill was spoken of by the operatives as the "weave shop." The lower room contained forty-one looms and the same arrangement also pertained to the room above. The weave rooms were in charge of James Ladd, as overseer.

In connection with the weaving rooms it was stated that this mill was badly sagged in the middle and rested so weak on its foundation that if a pail of water was placed on the floor of the attic story, and most of the looms below got into the same beat, the building would sway from side to side until half of the water had slopped out; yet the mill was never considered by the operatives as unsafe.

The attic story with its monitor windows was used for the dressing and "drawing in" room. There was no overseer over the dressing room as there were only two men who worked there and rarely but two women in the drawing in part of it. "Mr. Zebina Adams," our informant stated, "was porter between the two mills, carrying roping for the mules in the basement, filling for the weaving rooms and also supplying coal and sifting ashes, although I think as late as 1850 coal was not used."

George Danielson was agent of the mill corporation; Marcus Childs, who lived on Cottage street, was the superintendent and William H. Chollar, who in 1862 was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church, had charge of the store and was also book-keeper for

It will now be in order to speak of matters pertaining to the interior of the Danielson mills and here we are indebted to C. W. Wilson of Worcester, Mass., an operative in the mills during the early fifties, for the particulars. First in regard to the west mill. As stated, this jutted out somewhat beyond the natural slope of the rise of ground at that end of the mill, thereby permitting an entrance door in this instance to the basement, and on the north side below the bulkhead at the termination of the conduit. Part of the basement was used for the machine shop of the mills, and was then in charge of Andrew S. Wilson, father of C. W. Wilson. The remainder of this room was taken up by the covered-over upper part of the large overshot wheel that ran the mill which projected from its wheel-pit above the floor. It was a large and powerful wheel some twenty feet in diameter and twelve feet face. It discharged its water directly into the river close below the Whitmore mill dam.

The floor above or first on the Main street level, was used for the spinning room and in the early fifties was in charge of Lillibridge Burdick. The next story above was mainly the carding room, but also contained in the west end a picker and lappers. This room was in charge of Christopher C. Grandall who, a few years later, kept a grocery store in a building south of the depot. The attic story with its monitor windows was a mule room containing four mules, Israel Plummer, overseer, at that time.

At the easterly mill one half of the basement was utilized by the waterwheel and belt pulleys. The wheel was of the overshot type twelve or fifteen feet face (horizontal measurement) and as much as twelve

the sheds there were three storage buildings near the mills. Two of these were upon the low area that bordered the Whitmore mill pond and the third was located a little west of the westerly mill.

The water that ran both mills was drawn from the upper mill pond. A ditch walled on the sides conducted it to a point about opposite the stone built mill where the ditch turned west to the south end of the old factory store, this being as far as it remained open. Here underground conduits carried the water both south and southwest across the street to each of the two mills. Above the turn in the ditch the same ran near the top of the slope of the river bank, but with space for a path partly shaded by trees growing on the bank. On the west side of this part of the ditch the ground was somewhat higher and occupied by an apple orchard. Enough water was carried under Maple street and the surface of the Danielson premises to form a small brook, and thence as an open ditch it turned northward and was used in dry weather to irrigate pasture land on the gentle slope between the road and Quinebaug river. Presumably the line of the ditch is still traceable.

After crossing the Quinebaug bridge and ascending a rise of ground, as existing prior to Civil war times, people who passed or drove by the mills were familiar with the sound of humming spindles in the westerly mill and the clattering of looms in the easterly mill, more especially noticeable in summer time when some of the windows were apt to be open. Occasionally, too, Elisha Danielson might be seen, rake in hand, cleaning leaves and floatage stuff from large gratings of the ditch close south of the old store.

has already been discussed. It was an advantage in regard to the early shops and mills designed to be operated by water-power to locate them on ground that sloped either directly to the river or to low land adjacent to the stream. This permitted the construction of basements, and, no small item in those times, lessened the cost of excavating wheel-pits, and many of these had to be, in part at least, blasted out in ledge rock. And hence the mills in question were located at the southern termination of the low ridge or swell of ground between the rivers. The westerly of the two mills in fact, was partly built into the southwestern shoulder of the ridge so that its west end jutted over the hill slope there toward the Quinebaug river. Each of these mills was provided with two full stories, a basement and an attic. Both were of the same length and width, probably 72 by 32 feet.*

The two mills were in line with each other and were separated by a space of about forty feet, this being mostly utilized by a couple of narrow sheds at the top of a piece of terrace wall, the easterly shed being a little higher than the other. Between the sheds there was a passway three or four feet wide and steps in the terrace wall leading down to a small area of ground between the mills and the Whitmore mill pond. The west end of the easterly mill joined the higher shed in which an office part was partitioned off; then the east end of the westerly mill came close to the nearest end of the other shed. Besides

* C. W. Wilson of Worcester, Mass., an operative in the mills during the early fifties and a close observer of matters connected with them, estimated their size as about 75 by 30 feet and stated that both mills were of the same dimensions.

the mills, succeeding Joseph D. Bates in 1848. Mr. Chollar remained until the end, at one time residing in the ell part to the old Danielson homestead.

All of the buildings that belonged to the Danielson Manufacturing Company were of wooden construction. There were nine tenements on Water street owned by them, three on the east side large enough to shelter four families each; two on the same side of the street each for two families; two other Danielson tenements on the west side of the street near the bridge, and two more on Main street where the Evans and Hyde blocks now stand. Still another mill tenement stood below the old Danielson house near the old grist-mill trench.

The Whitmore mill operatives lived in four tenements, two on Franklin street near the mill, and two on Water street; one each on either side. As further helping to make up the factory village, there were a few houses of private ownership on Cottage street, a shoe shop, the old Conference hall (pp. 63-64) and the Danielson factory boarding house, all west of the railroad. Then there were the Whitmore and the Ely residences, Ely Brothers dry goods store, and the Hutchins tavern, the last two establishments being located nearly on opposite sides of Franklin street. Ely Brothers, Edwin and Jesse, started in business in 1837, buying out an earlier occupant of the store, so that their location was determined by that of the factory village. The tavern was begun about 1881 by Randall and John Davis but was not finished by them until a couple of years later. When the railroad was being graded they boarded the boxes of the working gangs until they moved on. About 1888 they sold the tavern to Silas Hutchins. A grocery store was

maintained in an addition joined to the west end of the tavern. A path led down the green slope to the Cold spring which then issued from beneath the roots of a maple tree upon the bank above it and in warm weather during Civil war time, an elderly man who wore a tall stiff hat might occasionally be seen wending his way down the path with a pitcher to the spring. Presumably he was Henry Hutchins, one of the sons of Silas Hutchins.

Having given some account of the early shops and mills of the Danielsonville that was of a time anterior to the Civil war, we will next take a passing glance at the various kinds of wheels that furnished the motive power to operate their machinery. We have spoken of most of the ante-bellum shop and mill wheels as belonging to a type called breast-wheels on account of the water being let into their trough-like "buckets" abreast of the body of the wheel. This form of the old-fashioned wooden waterwheel varied greatly in respect to size, say, five or six feet in diameter upward to thirty feet or perhaps more in some cases, but usually moderate sized wheels were in use, much depending upon the fall, the amount of water available and the power desired.

In attempting to describe one of these wheels from memory let it be supposed that one of large size is taken as an example. To begin with the center shaft; this was worked out of the straight trunk of a tree shaved down to an octagonal form, except that the ends were made round and banded with strong hoops probably made of wagon wheel iron. The center shaft was all of sixteen inches through and in the

ends were set large iron pinions, the bearings of the wheel, which revolved in boxes bolted to the top of the masonry of the wheel-pit, or in some cases to large squared timbers. Arms in rows of four emanated from the center shaft corresponding with the spokes of a wagon wheel. There were as many as eight rows of them, two end arms to each separate row, and two between these, at equal distances apart, making thirty-two separate arm pieces in all. What corresponded with the separate felloes of a wagon wheel, curved timbers of similar shape were hewn or worked out, making a circle of them around the wheel into which the outer ends of the arms were fitted. The circle of felloes so made was by no means single; another and overlapping set was spliced against the first circle of them and these were trebled at the gear end of the wheel, all of the pieces being strongly bolted together. The felloes were as much as five inches thick and as spliced together at the ends of the wheel were called its rims. All this constituted the frame of the waterwheel. Now as to its covering. The frame thus formed was sheathed all around with plank work running horizontally. Each plank was shaved and planed so as to be slightly convex on the outward side and concave on the other to conform with the curvature of the circumference of the wheel, the whole thus far constituting a great drum or cylinder. Upon the outer surface of the latter and running lengthwise was fastened the thin plank work (the planks were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick) of which were formed the buckets or troughs arranged all around the outer circumference of the great drum and set both edgewise and tilted so that these troughs could

hold the water as long as possible before discharging it into the wheel-pit.

It took a large amount of water to run one of these wheels. This was let into the buckets from the upper eighteen inches level of the water in the trench, passing first through a slitted rack covered with thick leather that unwound from rollers which rolled down when the wheel was started, allowing the water to rush through the slits in the rack where uncovered by the leather "gates." The slits, one below another were all of two inches in width; the water passing through the rack and into the buckets in sheets slanted a little downward, being let in upon the wheel a little higher up than its center. There could have been no very forcible impact to the water as it filled the buckets, such as it has under a head pressure, for this type of wheel was mainly propelled by the weight of the water or force of gravity during their motion downward. While the wheel was running the water was constantly filling the buckets and as constantly emptying them in a flood into the wheel-pit.

In respect to the application of the power thus produced to a large iron main shaft with one or more belt pulleys, it was effected by gearing. Corrected sections of cast iron gearing were bolted to one of the rims of the wheel on its outer circumference by which a circle of gearing was formed of the same diameter as the body of the wheel itself. This notched into a gear some two feet in diameter on the main shaft. I do not suppose that the larger waterwheels of the type here described made more than four or five revolutions per minute, but the main shaft mentioned appeared to whirl rapidly. To the boys twelve

or thirteen years of age who worked in the mills, as with others, there was a sort of fascination in standing in the wheel-pit of one of these wheels and watching its slow, but effective motion. There was the impressive roll of the great wheel itself; the sound made by descending waters, the roar of heavy iron gearing and noise of the whirling main shaft; then amidst the general din of the enclosed place there could be distinguished a rapid *chick-chick-chick* sound caused by the bucket planks striking into the uppermost sheets of water pouring through the rack.

In regard to length the small wheels of the type here described were longer horizontally than their vertical height or diameter. With the larger wheels matters in this respect stood differently. A wheel 24 or 30 feet in diameter might not measure more than 18 or 20 feet horizontally. There was once a mill on Fall brook on the west side of the Plainfield road about a mile south of town which was of the breast-wheel type and of considerable height but was narrow faced horizontally like an overshot wheel.

The large wheels were built in their wheel-pits, but the wooden materials which went into their construction were put in shape upon some level spot outside. So many of them were built for cotton and woolen mills and shops that in the first half of last century a class of mechanics were developed called "wheelwrights." During the sway of wooden wheels in this country the breast-wheel was preeminently a cotton mill wheel. No nails were used in their construction, all fastenings being of the nature of bolt work. A large number of bolts went into the construction of any one of these wheels of different lengths and sizes,

though none probably exceeded three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

The next largest type of wooden wheel was called the overshot. Its motion was the reverse of that of the breast-wheel. While the latter revolved in a direction that was upstream, the water that ran an overshot wheel was carried in a trough over its top and plunged in a cascade into its buckets on the downstream side. As in the case of the breast-wheels, they varied in size, but were apt to be narrow across the face or horizontally. Their construction and conditions attendant upon their use were much the same as in the case of breast-wheels. Where the water was limited like the flow of a brook, but with fall of considerable height, this type of wheel could be advantageously used. They possessed a double force; the weight of the water that kept filling the buckets together with the impact force derived from the falling cascade mentioned. In proportion to the amount of water used the overshot was the most powerful of the old-fashioned wooden wheels.

Then among the smaller varieties of waterwheels constructed of wood, if any other kinds there were, may be mentioned the undershot, the vane and the tub wheel. The undershot differed from the others in one marked feature, in that the water was projected in a sheet under head pressure beneath the wheel. This variety of waterwheel found use in saw-mills and in tide-mills in localities on the sea-coast where the tide ran high and could be impounded in reservoirs.

The vane wheel was also an adjunct of old fashioned saw-mills (p. 79) and were also used in small power establishments such as shingle-mills. They had

upright wooden shafts with iron pinions. Pieces of plank about three feet in length and as much as eight inches in width were mortised into the shaft near its lower end radiating from it edgewise like spokes from the hub of a wagon wheel. The water was directed against the vanes under a head pressure, causing this form of wheel to rotate rapidly.

The tub wheel also had a vertical shaft, it might be of iron. It was not open to view but revolved within a tub-like casing. The water came to it in a tight trough, under a head pressure, and to one side of the wheel, passing out beneath it. Wheels of this kind sometimes furnished power for small establishments.

In 1850 the reign of the wooden wheel was drawing toward an end, the beginning of which was, as yet, merely in sight. No other wooden wheels were constructed in Danielsonville after the year 1852. Nor were there any iron wheels in the village until a little later than that date. Then a time set in which lasted until after the Civil war when both the wooden and the iron wheel were in use in the place conjointly on the principle that the introduction of the new generally does not cause any sudden cessation of the use of the old. In the Danielsonville of 1850 there were seven breast-wheels, two overshots, one undershot and a vane-wheel in existence. The breast-wheels were distributed as follows: Batting-mill, whetstone shop, blacksmithing works, Whitmore cotton mill, grist-mill, Cundall woolen-mill and Tiffany cotton-mill. As before indicated in previous pages, the overshots were located in the basements of the Danielson mills and the undershot and the vane-wheel in the wheel-pit of the village saw-mill.

At the close of 1860 the record for the shop and mill wheels of the village stood essentially as follows: Of breast-wheels four were still in use, to wit, the one under the batting-mill, and one each at the stone-built shop, Whitmore mill and Quinebaug mill. The two overshot wheels continued their revolutions at the Danielson mills and so also did the two diverse ones at the saw-mill. A tub-wheel was also in use under the Fyler whetstone shop located on the river bank, Brooklyn side, a dozen rods south of the gate house. As this wheel was cased in, we are not sure whether it was a wooden wheel or some kind of iron one.

Of various kinds of iron wheels, all with vertical shafts, five had been introduced at the date mentioned, possibly six. When the first-to-be-built portion of the Quinebaug mill, that is, the bell-tower part, was being erected, a large breast-wheel was placed in the pit where the modern wheels are in present times; then when the main part extending east and west was in process of erection, two iron wheels of the Upham patent were installed in flumes built against a rock cliff at a point near the west end of a foot bridge that crosses the river there. The upright shafts of the early iron wheels came up through the water in the flumes, and had large miter gears at their tops by which their turbine motion was changed to the horizontal. In the fifties the wooden wheels at the grist-mill and Tiffany mill were replaced by iron ones. In 1860 Elisha Chamberlin built a wood working establishment across Main street from the stone-built shop operated by some kind of an iron wheel. Therefore, when the Civil war began, Danielson had fourteen water-wheels of the several different kinds in use.

CHAPTER V.

IN THEIR DAY AND GENERATION

THIS chapter will concern the business men of the middle fifties, the limitations of the newly created borough as existing in those years, the characteristic life of the time and many other particulars. When a village attains a population of a thousand or fifteen hundred inhabitants and has reached something of a state of equilibrium with existing conditions, neither noticeably building up or increasing in population; from various causes that need not be specified a few business changes are apt to occur for each succeeding year. At the time the "depot village," as it was at first called, began building up around the railroad station during the early forties, there does not appear to have been any thing comparable to a boom or rush on the part of the early occupants of the depot village to establish themselves there either in different lines of trade, callings or vocations. It is probable that some of these early comers had previously been in business elsewhere, but thinking that they might do better in the new village were willing to take advantage of the opportunity offered. The place built up gradually where fields had existed not long previously, the land then being owned by various parties and largely by the Danielson Manufacturing Company. Gradually streets and lanes began to take form, some of the former under stress of circumstances. Around in the vicinity there were pre-existing roads. In regard to the business men who were present there

in the decade of the forties, we find mention of men such as Gideon Segur, Samuel Brown, Geo. W. Pierce, Fred Richmond, Leonard Thompson, James Rothwell, Jesse Ames, and a few others whose names do not appear in a much larger list of trades and vocations as still in business in the middle fifties. But many of those in business during this later period and even long afterwards, began in the depot village at different times in the forties.

Before enumerating the business men of the middle fifties including those of minor vocations, we will take a survey of the existing status of the town in which they chanced to have their adult life and being or in individual cases some portion of the same. The main street of the borough extended from the Day street intersection to that of North street or to a point a few rods farther on, (pp. 66 and 69) and was about two miles in length. Nor was the surface as level as it is now. The most marked variations were near the two Main street bridges; a rise in front of the Quinebaug Store up to a point opposite the Tiffany street intersection, and on the other side of the river there was a steeper ascent to the ground in front of the westerly Danielson mill. They were sufficiently marked to be spoken of as hills and in winter if the snow became packed down hard and smooth, were used by the boys and girls for coasting. These risings of the surface were rendered somewhat pronounced from the fact that the bridge of that time sat considerably lower down than the present one. There was also a swell of the surface just after crossing the bridge over the Five Mile river the summit of which was as much as eight feet higher than the level of the near by bridge.

At the west end of the bridge the surface for several rods was lower by a few feet than that in front of the Danielson mills. The whole length of Main street was by no means closely built up except to a limited extent in the vicinity of the depot. These vacant spaces were generally utilized by garden plots, particularly so on the Brooklyn side of the river.

Main street extends generally in regard to direction from southwest to northeast turning, more to the north in Westfield village. The built up portion of the borough, if only in a scattering way, did not extend farther south than Franklin street in the middle fifties and in the opposite direction Winter street was approximately its northern limit. To the eastward and south of Westfield what was called the old stage or Plainfield road was but little built upon, there being at intervals vacant spaces not utilized. Some of these scattered dwellings had originally been built for farm houses. Between Reynolds and Cottage streets there stood on opposite sides of this roadway, but several rods apart, an academy and a mechanical shop that used steam power.

Without taking note of lanes and roadways with scarcely any buildings on them aside from the Main street corners, the intersections for the side of it toward the southeast were named in those days Summer (now called Broad), Center (originally named Central), Furnace, Franklin, Tiffany and Elm. And for the side toward the northwest there were: Winter, Davis (now Spring), Railroad, Short and Maple. Then Academy and Water streets formed crossings to Main street and not merely intersections from one side. There were a few other streets on the general town

site that did not connect directly with the main thoroughfare that traversed the entire length of the borough. These were Cottage and School streets to one side of Main street, and Mechanic and Oak in the other direction. School street was in an early stage of growth and projected some distance across Cottage street being so named from the factory village district school house, a two-room building which stood on the east side of the extended part of the street and faced west. Mechanic street started from Railroad Square and after making a jog around the northwest corner of Rothwell hall, practically terminated for that time at Winter street. On the Brooklyn side a row of six two-family brick tenement houses called Front street was of the class mentioned.

We have used the names of the borough streets as though the people of that period were in the habit of similarly using them themselves. This was by no means the case. It was but recently that the court of burgesses had applied any names at all to the village roads and ways and people continued to use the earlier local nomenclature to the end of the Civil war and probably much longer into the century in speaking of locations of residents. Thus, such expressions as "between the rivers" for Maple street; the "factory village road" for Cottage street; "up the Brooklyn road" for the part of Main street above Elm street on the west side of the river; then some residents were referred to as living "on Christian hill." There was a lack of signs at the street corners, the only one the writer ever saw being tacked to the southeast corner of the Reynolds grocery, reading "Mechanic St." We have thought that the roadway starting northward

from Railroad Square and which developed into Mechanic street, at one time before the Rothwell hall building had been erected (1851) crossed the ground where it stood and that the sign mentioned was put on the Reynolds building to indicate that the short stretch of roadway there was considered to be part of Mechanic street. A more natural starting point, one would suppose, was across from the old hall building where two street corners of Mechanic and Academy streets existed. There is an abrupt termination to Academy street where St. Albans church now stands, owing to the fact that the West Killingly Academy built upon the same site in 1847 prevented a crossing there instead of merely an intersection.

The Danielsonville of the middle fifties was essentially a wooden-built town. On the Killingly side of the river the only brick walled buildings were the Arcade on the site of the Exchange block; the Davis block, corner of Main and Center streets, and a brick walled chapel or parish house (p. 60) on the south side of Cottage street and west of the railroad track. In 1855 the building was purchased by the borough for a fire engine house. The basement to the old Methodist church had walls of brick. Originally the building stood upon a rise of ground composed of sand and gravel, but in 1852 this was excavated from under it and a basement constructed. On the Brooklyn side the Quinebaug Company early in the middle fifties completed a number of brick buildings, as follows: Six two-family tenement houses forming Front street, the one farthest west having an ell being used many years for the factory boarding house; one six-family and one ten-family block on opposite sides of Elm

street; four two-family houses on the west side of Tiffany street and a block two stories and attic high for four families on the other side and lastly, the mill office. The buildings then existing on Main street above Elm street were all wooden built.

We do not know what the population of the borough may have been when it was organized in Rothwell hall July 8, 1854, since at that time the population of the villages was merged in with that of the townships. In the time of the Civil war the population of the borough was estimated as being in the neighborhood of two thousand inhabitants.

We shall now speak definitely of the business men in different lines of trade, their locations, and in so far as our memory or records in hand furnish data, we shall include particulars or notes concerning them. Also the same in regard to men of different minor callings and vocations. So far as convenient these tradesmen of the middle fifties of last century will be presented in groups, first in regard to those dealing in dry goods, clothing and men's furnishings.

Edwin Ely & Co; dry goods merchant, Franklin street location.

C. C. Chamberlin, clothing merchant, in a wooden building that stood on the site of Hutchins block.

John D. Bigelow, hats caps, trunks and men's furnishing goods. In same building as that called the Corner Store across Short street from the Jodoin block.

J. E. Short & Co., in same line of goods as J. D. Bigelow. In the Luther Day building now merged into the Jodoin block and in the part next to Short street.

Martimeus Roderick, merchant tailor; in a house owned by him that stood on the site of the Savings Bank.

Miss Hannah Bennett, millinery and dressmaking. At the old stand, south side of Main street not far from the bridge over Five Mile river. In those times Miss Bennett appears to have been the only woman in the borough who was following a business calling.

Edwin Ely came from Harwinton, Conn., and began business at his location in 1837. He probably bought out an earlier occupant of the store on the Providence road. His location there before there was any depot village was solely in relation to the factory village and independent of the Danielson mill store. His brother, Jesse S. Ely, was present in the early forties and together during that decade they constituted the firm of Ely Brothers, but Jesse had removed from D. by the year 1855. Edwin became the leading dry goods merchant of the borough despite his location aside from its business center. Probably on that account he did not move to Main street and to the site of the Hyde block until 1873. James Perkins who came to D. in the late fifties was his business manager.

Concerning Chauncey C. Chamberlin we have no notes other than the date of his death in 1902 at the age of 81. In the middle fifties he was at least 46 and was not in evidence as a war time business man.

J. D. Bigelow was a native of North Brookfield, Mass., where he was born in 1820. He came to D. in the middle forties and established himself in business in the building that stood on the site of Hutchins block. About 1849 he purchased the Rothwell tailor shop on the opposite side of Main street from his first location and on a corner of Short street. Then or later he remodeled and probably enlarged the store, placing a brick pavement with cut granite curbing

and hitching posts at its Main street front. During the Civil war Mr. Bigelow was absent in Providence, but returned to D. and resumed business at his store, the writer thinks, sometime in 1866. While absent the store was rented to other parties in the same line of business. In 1866 he was chosen a deacon of the Westfield Congregational church, succeeding Elisha Danielson.

Where we possess neither recollection nor printed matter concerning some business men in D. back in the fifties, we shall have to forego making any remarks in regard to them. Possibly J. E. Short was a brother of William Short who started the reed business in D. about the year 1855.

Martimeus Roderick was an Englishman who came down from Worcester about the year 1847, and at first was associated with James Rothwell. Altho they were fellow countrymen they did not get along well together and separated, each continuing their business independently. In April, 1848, Roderick advertised his location as being in a new house next beyond the Methodist church. He is said to have been a prominent member of the Methodist church and withal, a fine man. The next group will concern the general merchandise tradesmen, the grocery men and druggists.

J. & S. Waldo, general merchandise. Corner of Main and Academy street.

Daniel P. Barlingham, general merchandise, in the middle room of the Arcade which stood where the Exchange block is now located on Main street.

Josiah Bennett, general merchandise; in what for some years has been known as the Winkelman building.

Caleb W. Knight & Co., general merchandise. In one of the wooden buildings on the site of the Phoenix block.

Glenn H. Reynolds, general merchandise, on one of the corners at the north end of Railroad square where a cement stone block now stands.

Geo. Jepherson, general store. Location in one of the two wooden buildings that occupied the site of Hutchins block on Main street.

Danielson mill store, carried a general stock of goods particularly groceries. In charge of William H. Chollar. The site of the store is mainly covered by the office of the brick mill. When this mill was built the old store was moved over to Water street and changed to a tenement house.

Quinebaug mill store, general merchandise. In charge of E. M. Jackson. Located on the site of the present store.

J. K. Green & Son, general store. North side of Main street a few rods above Elm, Brooklyn side.

W. A. Brewster, druggist, opposite the Attawangan Hotel.

About the time that the middle fifties was blending with the late fifties, Christopher C. Crandall opened a general merchandise store in the building south of the depot. He probably bought out Josiah Bennett in the same location. Mr. Crandall had a grown up son named Cranston who ran a drug store in a room of the building on the side toward the railroad. As Cranston's business was separate from that of his father he may have been already established there during part of the time that Bennett occupied the other room.

What has been spoken of above as general or general merchandise stores were the grocery stores of the time. A line of groceries was, perhaps, the main part of the business, but each was apt to specialise in some other commodities, some one thing, some another such as boots and shoes for men and calicoes, etc., for women and children, crockery, hand used farm

and garden implements, seeds and other things aside from the strictly grocery line of business. Into the cellars below there went hogsheads of molasses and upon ground floors barrels of flour, sugar and dried fruits to which was added barrels of apples in the fall and early winter. Usually the heavy goods came to the stores in barrels and boxes in those days when shipped in. In the fifties and later, farmers brought in to some of the stores loads of cord-wood which were traded in for groceries and disposed of by the stores on call or order to customers. The use of wood for heating and cooking purposes was then quite general and there were men, incapacitated, it might be, for any general work who took the jobs of sawing and splitting it. To some extent the stores dealt in farm produce, especially grain and potatoes, but quite generally it was common for families to have their garden plots. The general merchandise stores aimed to carry any kind of goods in their line for which there was a ready sale and for which they had available space in their buildings. In proportion to the population of Danielson in those times the place was well supplied with stores of the kind we have just been discussing. So far as we have the data in hand we shall speak more personally of some of the tradesmen of the group last mentioned.

John and Simon S. Waldo came from Canterbury in the late forties and held positions as clerks in the stores of D. In 1851 they united their capital in a partnership under the name of J. & S. Waldo, opening August 22 in the grocery line to which was added coal and wood, lime and cement, salt, grain and a variety of other things such as constituted a well-stocked

general merchandise store. They had become well established in their business in the middle fifties. Early in 1861 they temporarily moved to one of the rooms under the new Union Hall and during the summer following they erected a brick building on the site of the wooden one in which they had been conducting business nearly ten years. The old building, which had become inadequate, was moved bodily eastward on Academy street and altered to a dwelling house. Later the brick building was enlarged.

D. P. Burlingham was from South Killirgly and took up his residence in D. March 25, 1850 beginning business in the village the same year. In 1852 he moved his place of business to the Arcade, where he dealt in groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, etc. He retired from the mercantile business in 1865 and in time to avoid being burned out in the Arcade fire early on the morning of November 23 of the year mentioned. Himself and wife lived into the first decade of the present century.

Glenn H. Reynolds was born in Mansfield, Conn., Nov. 25, 1823, and having relatives in the eastern part of the state he passed much of his life in D. He was a nephew of Capt. Samuel Reynolds, who, besides being the first station agent at the depot village, built as early as any who put up stores, one for renting on what is now one of the corners of Railroad Square and Mechanic street, of which Leonard Thompson appears to have been its first occupant. After clerking in several places in Rhode Island, Glenn H. Reynolds came back to D. and with a partner opened a grocery store in his uncle's building in 1852. To that time the building had had several occupants, Capt.

Reynolds himself keeping store in it along in the middle forties. In the spring of 1864 G. H. Reynolds sold out his business to Clinton L. Young, heretofore a school teacher by vocation.

William H. Chollar was born in Danielson in 1831, he was not certain whether on the Killingly or Brooklyn side, but if the latter his birthplace was the Tiffany mill village and in the house, still standing, west of, and above the Quinebaug store. In 1848 he entered the service of Joseph D. Bates who was in charge of the Danielson mill store and succeeded him in that position in 1851. He remained with the Danielson Manufacturing Company until they sold to a Providence association in 1865, after which for the next ten years he was in charge of the Quinebaug mill store. He married Mary R. Danielson, a daughter of Elisha Danielson, Nov. 29, 1855, and united with the Congregational church the same year and was chosen a deacon of that church in 1862. He was a nephew of the John Chollar who operated an axe shop in D. back in the thirties.

Of the personality of E. M. Jackson, the writer merely remembers that he had charge of the old Q. store in 1856-57 and was next succeeded by a firm named Potter & Grant. Jackson mainly belonged to a time when he conducted business on the Killingly side of the river and in 1855 he resided in one of the few houses then on Winter street, at that time conducting a store in a building between the old M. E. church and Roderick's. He appears to have been a tradesman of the fifties disappearing from D. after leaving the Quinebaug store. Several other tradesmen of that time were gone before the war began.

Joseph K. Green was born in 1810 and early in life was associated with Albert G. Walker in carpentering and building. Both resided on the south side of the "Brooklyn road" not far above where Elm street is located. The association mentioned began in the late thirties, Green putting up a shop on the other side of the road from his residence. Probably Green & Walker built some of the early houses along the roadway on the Brooklyn side and two of its school houses and likely also helped in building the depot village. By the year 1855 Green was becoming incapacitated in regard to climbing about buildings and accordingly enlarged his shop into a grocery store, with a tenement above, being associated in the business with his son, Henry H. Green. His former partner, A. G. Walker, sold his residence to Jeremiah Young, a bridge and mill builder, in 1857, thereafter disappearing from the Brooklyn side village.

William A. Brewster came down from Hampton when the depot village was begun and erected a drug store with a tenement above where he resided. For some time in the forties he was the only druggist in the new village. His building stood opposite a hotel that Eli Aylesworth erected about 1840 and possibly both buildings were in progress at the same time. He was physician but most of his time was absorbed in the drug store. In those times the daily newspaper was not much in evidence in D., but the doctor took the New York Tribune which, during the Mexican war, he was in the habit of reading evenings by the light of a camphine lamp to his friends and customers who dropped in to learn the news of the day. At that time the telegraph was rapidly being extended thru

the country westward toward the Mississippi, but the diffusion of news, somewhat slower than now, was mainly dependent upon the newspaper. Dr. Brewster was said to have been a fine reader. He was still engaged in the druggist's business as late as 1856. In the fall of 1859 an elderly drug store man was still holding out in the larger of the two wooden buildings that once stood upon the site of the Hutchins Block. The writer has sometimes thought that since the doctor had sold his place of business to Horatio Webb, this elderly man may have been Brewster. The next year Rockwell F. Lyon was established there in the same line of business.

Christopher C. Crandall and his son Cranston have been mentioned as doing business in a building on Main street south of the depot. Mr. Crandall was early identified with those who built up a Methodist society and church building in D. back in the forties. Along in the fifties he was overseer of the carding room of the old Danielson mills (p. 87), and resided in a mill tenement that stood where the Hyde Block is now located. In the fall and winter of 1857-8 the shops and mills of D. were closed owing to the financial crisis of that time. It was in that interval, the writer conjectures, that Mr. Crandall's service with the Danielson Company terminated and that at the instance of his son Cranston, he bought out Josiah Bennett, continuing his merchandise business. The two parts or rooms to the store were separated by a partition with an arched open space eight or ten feet wide about midway of the length of the rooms. Mr. Crandall remained in business in his location thru the Civil war, but about 1866 he sold out to Merrill

A. Ladd, who had been clerking for him and who was a son of the James Ladd mentioned as having been overseer of the weaving room of the Danielson mill. He advertised extensively in the Transcript, but after a while, turning out to be a fast young man, he ran the business of the store under and left town. R. F. Lyon who had become the leading druggist of the borough, bought the wreckage of the drug and medical department of the store. Some attention will next be given to another group of Danielson's business men of the middle fifties.

William C. Bacon, furniture, paper hangings, and house furnishing goods. In the Arcade, end toward the railroad.

S. Hyde & Co., general hardware store; furniture, stoves, etc. North side of Railroad Square on the corner east from what was then the Reynolds grocery store.

Amasa Dowe & Son, clocks, watches, jewelry and stationery. In the Luther Day building room toward the Main street railroad crossing.

John P. Chamberlin, clocks, watches, jewelry, stationery and school supplies. In the Arcade, northeast end or room toward the old Methodist church.

Benj. F. Chapman, Meat market; corner Main and Center street, or Woodward drug store location,

A. G. Scranton, house and sign painter. Shop in the basement of the Rothwell Hall building.

Thos. Burlingame, painter and glazier; shop on Brooklyn Side between the Green and Walker residences.

William C. Bacon succeeded to the making and repairing of household furniture in the shop that his father established in Westfield in 1820 (p. 57). The late forties found William C. extensively engaged in the furniture business in association with Hezekiah

L. Danielson. Besides the store in this first brick Arcade, Bacon & Danielson maintained the shop in Westfield during the middle and late forties. About New Year's day, 1849, the building that other firms also occupied was completely destroyed by fire. As soon as weather conditions permitted building operations to begin that year, another and similar brick structure arose on the site of the one burned down which was two stories and attic high, destined to endure sixteen years. This was the Arcade of Danielson local history. H. L. Danielson's association with W. C. Bacon appears to have terminated with the fire, but Bacon re-established himself in the new block and in the end of it toward the railroad. He was again burned out in the Arcade fire of November, 1865, the third business place to be burned upon that site. With perseverance Mr. Bacon established himself again in his line of business by purchasing the disused Rothwell Hall building and making a new start in it.

Silas Hyde was born in Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 16, 1821. He came to D. back in the forties about the time that the Waldo brothers did. There were two brothers, Silas and Isaac who bought out Pierce & Burdick in 1847 and continued their hardware business under the firm name of S. & I. Hyde. Isaac was attracted to California during the gold mining days and appears to have remained there. A larger building was erected in 1857, the old one being moved to Academy street to the east of Main and changed to a dwelling-house. He retired from the hardware business in 1865, but engaged in other enterprises; such as building the Ely & Hyde three-story wooden block in 1869; which was burned down April 22, 1880.

"Amasa Dowe & Son." So read the sign on the front of their place of business, not in square letters, but in the form of script. The senior of the firm came from Providence with his family in October, 1845, and first occupied a small one-story building beside a larger one on the site of the Hutchins Block. Mr. Dowe had several locations, both before and after his son united with him in business. Marshall Prouty Dowe was born in Providence June 20, 1835. When of sufficient age, during school and academy vacations, he worked in the printing offices of the village. While in association with his father which began in 1854, they usually occupied opposite sides of the room using separate counters with cases upon them. The junior member of the firm dealt in toys, stationery, books, newspapers and magazines. We find that in the early fifties Amasa Dowe was located in the Arcade building and by the year 1854 the firm that had now been formed were in the Day Building. Horatio Webb having bought the Brewster drug store building in the late fifties and moved the postoffice into it, in the spring of 1861 he added a room to it on the side toward the depot. When completed the Dowe firm moved to it from the Day Building and were its first occupants. While in this location M. P. Dowe began (1862) in a small way a circulating library which was gradually enlarged. In 1863 the firm again moved, this time across the street to a building next to the Attawangan House where the postoffice had been located. Here they remained until 1870 when a last removal was made to a store building on Main street next northeast from the site of the old M. E. church. This store building was purchased in 1873.

John Pierpont Chamberlin was born in Brooklyn, Conn., December 17, 1806. Left an orphan in infancy he was reared by an aunt living on a farm in West Woodstock, Conn. When about 21 he bought an interest in a shoe manufactory. Later in life he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in business there with Joshua Perkins of Lisbon, Conn. In 1846 Mr. Chamberlin returned to the East and engaged in business in the first brick Arcade of D. built that year, only to be burned out of it about three years later. When toward the close of the year 1865, he was again burned out of the second brick Arcade he had previously become the owner of the building, carrying partial insurance on it. He promptly began business once more in what was called the Currier Block, now the Danielson Inn, and later he bought the Franklin Building which was altered into the Windham County National Bank in 1915. Mr. Chamberlin was a gentlemanly and genial sort of tradesman and a man of integrity. He was one of those of that family name who dropped the "a" out of the spelling of its last syllable, probably because they thought the family name long enough without it.

Benj. F. Chapman resided in Westfield. When a young man he married a daughter of Ebenezer Kingsbury, landlord of the tavern at Killingly Center, in 1842. He was already established in the business in the middle forties (p. 66) and continued to maintain a meat market in the Woodward drug store location, until sometime subsequent to the close of the Civil war. After his death a son, Charles F. Chapman continued the business until his sudden death in his cart while on the street, Feb. 20, 1904.

Concerning A. G. Scranton we have little of any data except that his shop was under the Rothwell Hall building and that he was a Civil war soldier.

Thos. Burlingame came from Plainfield and resided on Front street until 1857 when the family moved to the south tenement of the northernmost brick house on the west side of Tiffany street, the one that has an ell part. He had quite a family of sons and daughters, the oldest of whom worked in the Quinebaug mill. In the fall of 1859 the family moved to Willimantic and in the spring of 1861 a removal was made to Wauregan. Two sons died in the army during the war. Tuberculosis ran in the family and swept off most of its members after reaching adult age. The next group will concern shoe shop men, both large and small owners, and other shoemaking mechanics.

Abner Young & Co., shop at that time on the east side of Mechanic street north of Rothwell Hall.

Noah Shumway, shop west of Rothwell Hall at the railroad termination of Academy street.

W. A. Burrows, shop and store west of the Main street railroad crossing near the Day Building.

James Bussey, Corner Water and Short street.

There were also Elisha Frissell, Rufus Jillson and other occupants of the Dean shop on Cottage street near the west side of the railroad; Horace Burroughs, Westfield; William Humes near Rothwell Hall; without attempting to specify locations, Geo. C. Keech, William Keech, Alex. Brown and Samuel Tripp were workers in the shoe line back in the middle fifties. A little later along in that decade (1858) the Keech brothers built a shop at the northwest corner of the Quinebaug Square where the factory boarding-house now stands and the four persons last named worked in it during the next two or three years.

We shall only speak of the two first named persons in these notes. In the earlier fifties a number of men in Danielson, generally heads of families, left the vocations they were engaged in and went into the shoemaking business. In the middle fifties there were as many as a half dozen shops in the borough engaged in manufacturing shoes by the old-fashioned hand processes. In cold weather men and boys wore boots; with the boys shoes were an article of Sunday wear. Lynn and other Massachusetts towns furnished most of the boots then worn.— Abner Young was born in Killingly, November 29, 1819. At the age of 17 he began working at the carpenter's trade which he followed as a joiner and builder until about 1852 when he went into the shoe manufacturing business, establishing a shop on the east side of Mechanic street above Oak. In 1861-2 he erected a larger shop on the west side of the street which the Conant picture shows as a two-story-and-attic building. He had so far forged ahead as to employ more hands than any other shop in the borough. He continued in the shoe making business until 1874 by which time newly invented machinery was driving the small shops out of existence. He next went into the clothing business.

Noah Shumway was from Oxford, Mass., where his ancestry had lived for several generations.* His father and family moved into Rhode Island in 1842

* The father of Noah Shumway was also named Noah. Born in 1770 He may have heard the cannonading around Boston in 1775-6. He was a descendant of Peter Schaumweigh, a Huguenot who settled in Oxford, Mass., toward the end of the seventeenth century. This first Noah Shumway and his wife went to Houston County, Minn., where they had sons settled and died there, the first June 20, and the second October 8, 1857.

and located near Bridgeton, a village that adjoins Pascoag. The second Noah Shumway went to Danielson sometime in the forties and took charge of the Cundall satinette mill. In the early fifties he went into the shoemaking business. He had several sons and daughters; one of the latter was a telegraph operator at the depot in the time of the Civil war.

Next follows quite an extended list of the lesser manufacturers, makers of different articles, various callings, minor vocations, etc. First, in regard to establishments that used steam or water power:

Allen & Olds, (Charles Allen and Nathan Olds), iron foundry, Cottage street near the railroad. This firm used steam power.—Mark Glines, carriage shop; on Center street next east of Davis Block. This shop contained a small steam engine.—H. L. Danielson and Geo. S. Truesdell, wood and iron work. On west side of Broad street; used steam power.—William Short, reed maker; in the basement of the stone-built shop.—O. M. Capron manufacturer of cotton batting; see p. 76.—Marcus Fyler, whetstone manufacturer; shop on the Brooklyn side of the river. The last three establishments were operated by water power.—Loren Bates and William Young, roller covering, in north part of the old-time annex to the Tiffany mill.

Day & Spalding, Elisha Chamberlin, John H. Keech, Geo. S. Truesdell, carpenters and builders; Jeremiah Young, mill and bridge builder.

Franklin Clark, cabinet maker; Henry Arnold, saddler and harness maker; Asa W. Graves, gunsmith and sporting supplies; Willard Leavens, power loom harness maker; Daniel Arnold, marble worker, "by square rule and compass" as he advertised his business.

J. K. Logee, bakery, in the rear of the Currier Block of building that became the Danielson Inn.

115 SKETCHES CONCERNING DANIELSON

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law:—

Elisha Carpenter; Edward L. Cendall; Earl Martin; L. H. Rickard. All of the above named lawyers had their offices in the Arcade except Lucius H. Rickard who built a small office on his father's premises on Main street sometime in the early sixties. Here the building remained until September, 1904, when it was moved out to give place to a 25 foot addition to the Cyr Block.

Physicians & Surgeons:—

Stephen C. Griggs, physician and surgeon; B. P. Coe, botanic physician; Samuel Hutchins, physician.

Hotels and Restaurants:—

Attawaugan Hotel, Lewis Worden, proprietor; Amos B. Peckham, York House; same location as Shumway Building; Railroad House, Chas. E. Hutchins, on Franklin street; Restaurant, Ebenezer Kingsbury, corner of Main and Furnace street.

Official Holdings and Minor Occupations.—

George Danielson, borough warden; B. P. Coe, high sheriff; O. P. Jacobs, deputy sheriff; Freeman James, postmaster; Horatio Webb, railroad station agent; Wm. Drowne, fruit and ornamental trees; F. S. Luther, traveling news agent; J. W. Richards, stage line proprietor; Joseph Snow, livery stable; Ephraim Keach, blacksmith; Hiram Moredock, teamster; Ira W. Arnold and Israel Simmons local tailors.

Geo. H. Leavens and Anthony Ames formed a partnership in the dry goods line of business about the time that the interval specified as the middle fifties closed, their location being in the Davis or Franklin Block.

The local paper of the middle fifties was called the Windham County Telegraph, Charles J. Little, editor. It had been started as a Whig paper March 8, 1848 and had several owners in succession. J. Q. A. Stone bought it of Little about July 1, 1859 re-naming it the Windham Co. Transcript.

The interval just passed over was an interesting one viewed merely from a local stand point, and, with civil war intermittently going on in Kansas over the Slavery question, was for the country at large a momentous one politically, tho this was not fully realized at the time. Among the mercantile men there was a class who preferred not to discuss the Slavery question overmuch publicly whatever opinions they may have expressed in the privacy of their homes. The people at large, including those who possessed something educationally above that which the common schools of the time afforded, had their limitations in regard to questions of common knowledge in comparison with what even a laborer may acquire in present days, but they did possess a good fund of sound common sense. The borough had its public library of a few hundred volumes started at the suggestion of Rev. Thomas O. Rice of the Congregational Church with the assistance of the business men. It was called "The Young Mens' Library Association of Danielsonville," was located in the second story of an addition to the Day Building and was open Saturday afternoons and evenings. There too, were "Uncle Tom's Cabin" days when Mrs. Stowe's book was being widely read, particularly by the female help of the mills.

In those times the common tradesmen were more or less indifferent in regard to their week day clothing, especially the grocers, who moved about with their clothes dusted with flour, and plain dress applied to most of those of other vocations; but these restrictions by no means applied to the dry goods merchants, the lawyers and some others of sedentary callings who habitually dressed well.

Here follows a list of dates of the deaths of the men in active business life in Danielson during the middle fifties, in so far as we chance to have their dates in hand. It will be seen that several of them survived into the first and second decades of the present century. Some of the latter had been long retired.

A, B, C, AND D.—

Anthony Ames, April 6, 1917; William C. Bacon, May 9, 1877, Loren Bates, May 20, 1901, John D. Bigelow, February 14, 1888, Thos. Burlingame, November 1870, Daniel P. Burlingham, October 19, 1905. Horace Burroughs, March 15, 1884, Orville M. Capron, April 6, 1880, Chauncey C. Chamberlin, September 3, 1902, John P. Chamberlin, February 14, 1871, Benjamin F. Chapman, September 11, 1895, Edward L. Candall, October 5, 1885, George Danielson, August 17, 1883, Hezekiah L. Danielson, November 7, 1881, Amasa Dowe, December 2, 1898, Marshall P. Dowe, August 11, 1911.

E. TO R.

Edwin Ely, January 13, 1883; Asa W. Graves, March 31, 1904; Joseph K. Green, June 19, 1885; Stephen C. Griggs, February 1, 1901; Samuel Hutchins, January 16, 1886; Silas Hyde, September 22, 1911; George C. Keech, September 16, 1901; William C. Keech, March 8, 1913, Willard Leavens, February 17, 1892; Flavel S. Luther, August 10, 1913; Nathan Olds, December 12, 1860; Glenn H. Reynolds, August 8, 1909; Samuel Reynolds, July 31, 1882; Lucius H. Rickard, 1898; Martineus Roderick, Jan. 3, 1864.

REMAINDER OF NECROLOGY LIST.

Israel Simmons, August 3, 1882; John Waldo, May 3, 1907; Simon S. Waldo, March 10, 1909; Horatio Webb, 1863; Clinton L. Young, 1869; Jeremiah Young, Feb. 23, 1897.

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